

DUTY CASH NOW STAYS

Custom Receipts In Bank After Long Wait.

Upon the receipt of notification that the bond of the First National Bank had been completed at the Treasury Department at Washington, the customs receipts were at once placed upon deposit there, and from this time on the drain upon the financial resources of the Territory will cease. The first deposit was made Wednesday of last week, by Collector Stackable, when a sum in excess of \$85,000 was put into bank. Each day thereafter such moneys as came in were deposited, until now the amount reaches the approximation of \$100,000.

In view of the immense works which are in contemplation by the government, it is improbable that any receipts of the custom house within the next two years will have to be sent to the Mainland. At the present time the work of dredging out the opening to Pearl Harbor is the only considerable project which is under contract, but the indications are that before the year is ended there will be contracts for the inauguration of the entire system of improvements which are to make this one of the foremost of the national workshops. There are now appropriations for the construction of some of the first buildings upon the site of the naval station at Pearl Harbor, and nothing is lacking except the determination of the suits to start work upon the machine shops, the foundry, and the residence of the commandant.

There will be considerable work done in the way of improvements to the custom house here, as well as that which is contemplated at the present naval station, and for all this the payments will be made out of the moneys collected at the custom house. It is more than probable that the cash which comes this way will be allowed to accumulate until the appropriations are made for the extensive works which finally will be authorized for Pearl Harbor, when the money will have to be paid out on contracts. The ultimate cost of the Pearl Harbor station is placed at several millions, so that there is small prospect that there will be any further draft upon the cash of the Territory for some years.

The amount of money which has been sent to the Mainland in pursuance of the old law, which required all collections at custom houses to be paid over to the nearest subtreasury, is estimated at \$1,500,000, in round figures. The first shipment was made thirteen months ago, and the amounts have been increasing since the first shipment was made. The extent of this drain is shown by the statement that the collections, and consequent shipments, covering the month of June, 1901, were above \$154,000. The collections for July were smaller, falling a little below \$120,000. Of this amount \$55,000 had been sent to San Francisco before the announcement of the arrangement by which the money will be deposited here in the future, stopped the yellow flow.

The change in conditions was made possible by the passage through Congress at the last session of a law which amended the revised statutes of the United States so as to permit the depositing in any national depository of the customs collections in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska, thus doing away with the heavy charges on the shipments of coin.

As a bill will be necessary for the reimbursement of the collector for the loss of the shipment which went down with the Rio, plans are being made by the department for carrying through of this business. A bill will be introduced granting permission to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$30,000 of gold certificates, to replace those which were lost in the wreck.

Dry Docks at Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor drydocks are to be cut out of the solid coral formation encircling the waters of that Naval base. From one of the Naval Officers in Honolulu the report comes that after the location of the proposed drydock is ascertained and the area blocked out, the Naval constructors will rig up a certain class of dredging machinery known as channellers. These are provided with knife-like arrangements which cut into rock in a manner not unlike ice cutters. It is proposed to cut the coral out in solid blocks which in turn will be used in the construction of many of the Naval Station buildings. The work of cutting out the coral will be done in sections until the basin is of the depth to permit the largest battleship in Uncle Sam's Navy to enter. This done the sea end will be provided with a lock system and opened. When the lands around the harbor, now being used for in the United States District Court of Hawaii on condemnatory proceedings, become available, it is proposed to employ about 400 men there, whose wages will average about \$3 a day each. The pay roll will thus amount to about \$1,200 or about \$35,000 a year, leaving out Sundays and holidays.

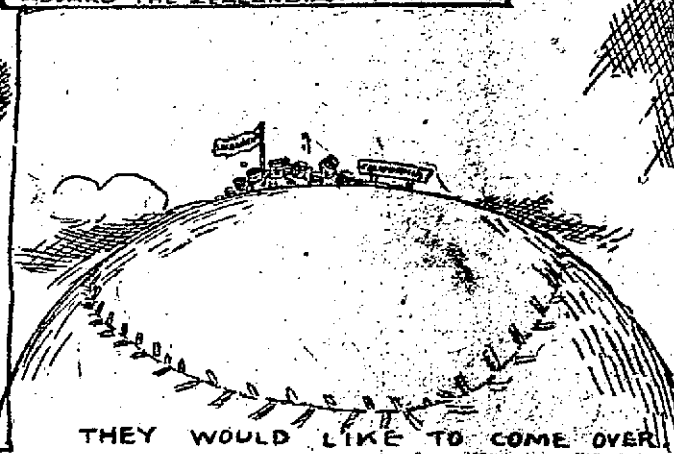
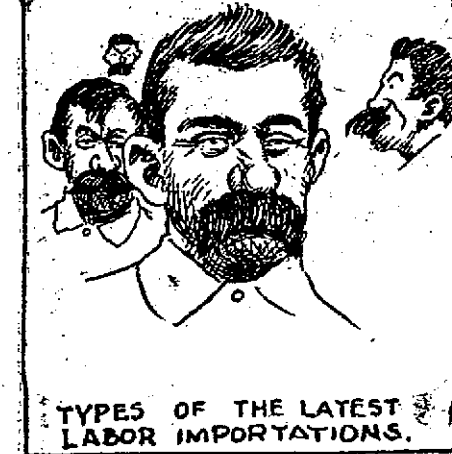
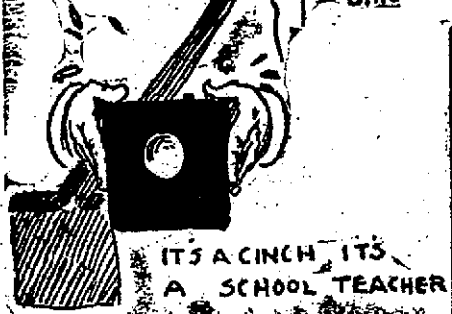
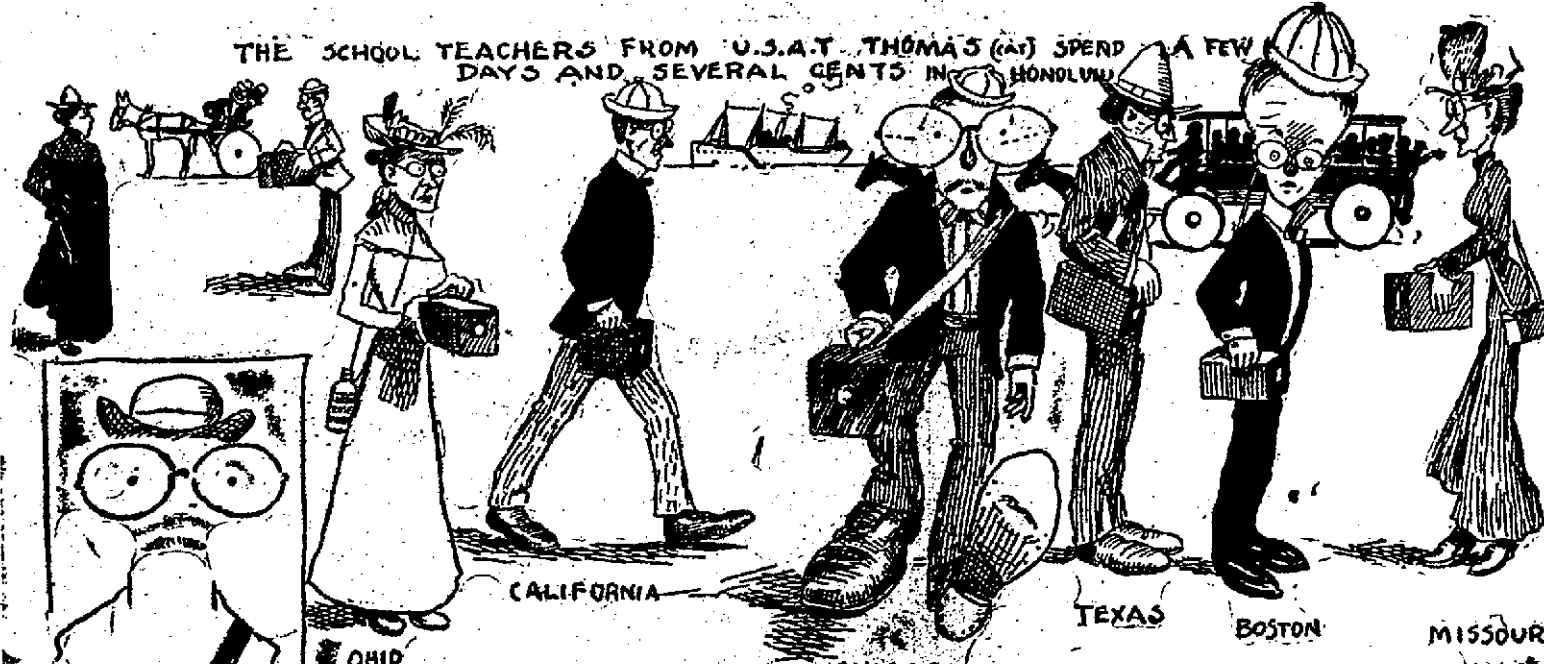
Emperor William is growing a beard. This week the Claudine will take the Kinohiwa run, so that repairs on the latter can be made.

Hundreds are awaiting the opening of the Oklahoma claims, and distress is feared for those in the run.

At last reports the steel combine was about to invoke the assistance of the United States courts by injunction against strikes.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS FROM U.S.A.T. THOMAS (AT) SPEND A FEW DAYS AND SEVERAL CENTS IN HONOLULU.



HAWAIIAN BY BIRTH

Certificates Are Once More Issued.

Certificates of Hawaiian birth will be presented by Chinese at the custom house at San Francisco for the first time upon the arrival of the Peking. The young men who will present them are Pin Lin Chin and En Sang Ching, who leave in the ship today to enter the University of California. The certificates were issued on Saturday, upon the most undoubted proof and are the first which have been sent out of the office of the Territory since the decision which prevents action on the case of fraud in obtaining the coveted paper.

There was some little trouble before the transaction was complete. When the certificates had been granted and presented at the custom house for visa, they were referred to the Bureau of Immigration and there was at once trouble. A subordinate wanted a different form and rushed off to the office of the Executive of the Territory, asking that the form be changed. This was not done, as when the form was made up there was reference made to the Treasury Department at Washington, and while there could be no directions to a Territorial officer issued from that Department, the letter which gave approval to the form advised that the issuance continue in the form which had been submitted.

With this tacit approval of form there was no change made upon the request. Then there was a demand made that the certificate include a statement of what was to be done in the United States by the young men, but there a bar was in the way, as the Territorial officer could not use a telegraphic hand and insure his forecast. Finally when the certificates were sent out, in triplicate, the issuance of the final authority, in the shape of the visa, was made.

In view of the many requests for the certificates of Hawaiian birth, the Territorial office has decided to again issue them. This time Acting Governor Cooper will himself guard against any danger of fraud. Before this the proof took the form of an affidavit, which was made before a notary. Now there will be necessary proof taken before the secretary, Miss Kelly, who has been made a notary for the purpose of taking charge of the business. There will be in this manner proof of any false swearing if such should be done, and prosecution would follow in such order as to discourage any attempt to resur-

JAPANESE WOMAN DIES AS A WITNESS ARRIVES

Did Mioto Tono, the wife of Mioto Ukonohi, die of natural causes or was manslaughter or worse committed in the Japanese colony which abides in the Cross building on the makai side of King street just Walkiki of Liliha? Such is the question which last night agitated the Asiatic population of that district as well as the Board of Health and police officials. The facts are these:

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock the small sons of Mioto and a Japanese named Nakamura got into an argument which resulted in a fight. Nakamura, Jr., finding that his antagonist was getting the upper hand of him seized a rock and smote the Mioto boy on the head with it.

The victim of the assault ran home crying and told his father, who at once proceeded to seek out Nakamura in order to demand an explanation from him of his son's ill behavior. Nakamura, on being approached on the subject, retorted that he didn't care. Whereupon Mioto, taking the law in his own hands, chastised Nakamura's son for striking his own boy.

Shortly afterwards Nakamura, his wife and son went together to Mioto's room, where they found Mioto, Tono and the little boy. According to eye-witnesses, Nakamura upbraided the Miotos severely for their son's conduct and expressed himself in very forcible language. Then Mioto and his son are said to have left the room, leaving the deceased woman inside, whereupon Nakamura went in.

Some five minutes later a friend of the Miotos chanced to call at their dwelling and finding to receive any response to his knocking, opened the door of the room and walked in. The sight that greeted his eyes was Nakamura on one side of the room and Mioto leaning against the wall on the other side. Then the woman staggered, clutched vainly at a wooden projection on the wall and

fell dead. When the woman fell Nakamura is said to have rushed out of the room.

Dr. Mitamura was sent for and after a hurried examination came to the conclusion that death was due to heart disease. Later on the attention of the Board of Health was called to the matter and that body in turn referred the affair to the police, after a post-mortem had been held on the body by Executive Officer Pratt.

The result of the post-mortem has not yet been announced officially but it is understood that two contused wounds, sufficient in themselves to have caused death, were found upon the woman's scalp. The wounds were so situated that it is impossible that they could have been received from a fall. Indications point to the conclusion that some blunt instrument was used.

The deceased woman was forty-one years of age and enjoyed excellent health. As far as can be ascertained she was on good terms with all of her neighbors.

Nakamura, it was said by some of the Japanese last night, was convicted of murder on Kauai, several years ago, and was a trusty at Oahu prison until released. Recently he has been employed as coachman by High Sheriff Brown.

The deceased woman and her husband are well-known members of the local Japanese colony, among whom feeling against Nakamura last night was running very high.

An Advertiser reporter, who visited the scene late in the night with an interpreter, interviewed many of those who were, after the custom of their country, spending the night with the dead. The consensus of opinion was that Nakamura had "made hit."

The Deputy Sheriff impaneled a jury which yesterday visited the Cross building, where the affair took place. An inquest will be held today at 2 p. m. over the body of Mioto Tono.

BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Fire Claims Commission Now Leaving Chinese Losses.

The Fire Claims Commission yesterday took up Chinese claims, after having given last week to claims of others than Asiatics. Thursday, Japanese claims will be heard.

The Commission is working upon a plan which contemplates the adjudication of all large merchandise claims and the hearing of as many of the personal claims as possible, enough at least to give a basis, should an attempt be made to settle the claims through diplomatic channels, by the United States.

The number of claims heard still is less than 2,000, so that the amount of work to be done is apparent. All the rest of the claims must be heard by September 1st, as on that day the awards will be made. A member of the court said yesterday that the amount of the awards promised to exceed the amount appropriated by a million of dollars.

HAWAII'S MEN IN THE MILITIA

Reports Show a High Efficiency in Territorial National Guard Ranks.

When Secretary of War Root comes to make the allotment of the money of the War Department, which is paid into the funds of the militia organizations of the country, he will find a report from Hawaii which will show a high state of efficiency of the local military. The report is that of Adjutant General John H. Soper, and goes forward at once.

The local militia has had no Government aid so far, though it has been entitled to it for the past two years. There was appropriated for the Territory during the session of Congress which ended July, 1900, the sum of \$5,000. This money has lain in the Treasury untouched since that time, and now the question is whether or not that amount as well as the allotment for the present year will be forthcoming. The annual sum to be paid into the regimental fund is about \$5,000, and the percentages of efficiency are such as to make it probable that the Government aid may be increased rather than diminished.

The report of General Soper shows that there are in the military establishment of the Territory 563 men. These are divided as to rank as follows: Staff officers, 12; line officers, 27; non-commissioned officers, 10; enlisted men, Company A, 57; Company B, 65; Company C, 49; Company D, 62; Company E, 65; Company F, 61; Company G, 58; Company H, 60; Company I, 47. The percentage of men attending the drills during the year ending June 30th was 76, while the men who attended the parades of the regiment were 81 per cent of the total number.

These facts show a most thriving state of the military in the Territory, and as the men are armed and have uniforms, there will be the more money for the use in practice, and keeping the men in proper quarters.

Coelho at Buffalo.

W. J. Coelho is doing the honors at the Buffalo Volcano show. He presides as a kahuna over the fire and lava, belching volcano in the Hawaiian side exhibit, and it is he who, attired in the height of native costume, and adorned with a long white beard, repeats magic incantations and impressively calls upon Madam Pele, with elaborate high signs, to come and still the disturbed condition of things. And Coelho makes it work. The beautiful Hawaiian goddess appears, the red fire dies down and both kahuna and the spirits are lost in darkness, with the howl begin all over again. Returning residents say that the show is a very attractive one.

The secret marriage of Bert Sawyer and Miss Hildred Landgren, of Petaluma, which occurred several months ago, has just been made public.

LAW IS INVOKED

Attorney General Must Settle Question.

What legal standing the new Tax Commission authorized by the concurrent resolution of the Legislature will have is to be decided by Attorney General Dole, but even this will not delay or embarrass the movement of John Emmeluth, the president of the new commission.

The question was submitted to the Attorney General yesterday afternoon by the Treasurer, after a conference with the Governor, at which the Auditor was present. The three officials gave the matter their close attention, and, finding that there are several questions which enter into the validity of any drafts upon the Treasury, it was decided that there must be an official decision from the law officer before the ultimate decision is reached.

The points upon which attention centers are these: First, the resolution was passed on May 1, the day following that on which the Governor decided the legal session ended; second, the resolution being a joint one the binding force of it must be determined as to whether or not such action, being without the signature of the Governor, constitutes a valid act upon which money may be paid out. These constitute the legal grounds for the query from the Treasurer, and upon the decision hangs the right of the commission to send its president on a junket. It is known that the commission is willing and determined, for the members have signified their desire that moneys appropriated under the head of Tax Commission, in amount \$5,000, shall be drawn upon demand signed by Mr. Emmeluth.

The independent leader will leave today for his vacation trip without knowing what determination has been made of the matter, but that will not cause him to overlook any of the matters which he has taken upon himself at this time. He said yesterday: "I shall make the investigations planned without regard to the decision as to the right to draw the money appropriated by the Legislature. My trip will be extended for six weeks or two months, and I shall try and get hold of all the facts which we will need to make our report to the next Legislature. There will be a full report to that Legislature, even if there should be a decision that the body does not exist in the legal sense that I may draw the money appropriated for it by the past Legislature. We consider that such a report is necessary and we will not be balked in making it."

"I have entered into the fight for the people and will keep it up to the end. There will be made investigations along the lines which we laid out in the early days of the session; we will work on lines which will tend to equalize the burden of taxation to all the people, and I have no doubt that the result will be a report which will have influence upon the formation of the plan of taxation which surely will be passed by the next session of the Territorial Legislature."

There is much discussion as to the attitude which will be taken by the Executive, in the event that the resolution is decided to have no binding force and the commission is left without legal standing. It is held by some of the men in authority that should this commission have no standing the commission which was authorized by the Legislature of 1898 may be revived and its work pushed. On the other hand, there is, in the opinion of some persons at the heads of various departments, no ground for the appointment of such a commission now; at least not until there has been a final report as to the assessment which has been made, and a determination of the revenues which it will turn into the Government vaults.

WILL GRIND OLAA CANE.

About 18,000 Tons to Be Handled by Waiakae Mill Co.

Manager McStocker of the O'ahu Sugar Co., completed arrangements last week with Mr. Kennedy, manager of the Waiakae Mill Co., for the grinding of about 18,000 tons of cane. The Waiakae company's cane cars will be taken to O'ahu on flat cars of the Hilo Railway Co., where the cane will be loaded and brought to Waiakae and put on scows to be transported to the mill. The cars of the Waiakae Co. being narrow-gauge it is not possible to run them over the tracks of the Hilo railway. It is expected that about 250 tons of cane will be transported and that grinding will occupy about six weeks. Mr. McStocker has had an analysis of the cane from Mr. Kennedy, which shows it to be a very good quality and is very satisfactory to Mr. Kennedy. It is said now that the O'ahu mill will not be ready before November.—Hilo Herald.

MAY NEED NEW MEN

The Custom House May Receive Addition.

Should the course suggested by the special agent of the Treasury, J. H. Cummings, who has been in the city for the past two months, be adopted, there will be given to the custom house here a force more in consonance with its needs, and the men will be in every way better equipped for their work. The report of Special Agent Cummings went forward yesterday in the mail in the Zealandia. At the same time it is understood there was forwarded a report by Collector Stackable, in which practically the same recommendations are made. This coming together of the two men whose weight will be felt at the Department indicates that there will be many changes in the customs department before the end of the year.

The service during the past year has not been what was hoped, as when the United States took over the customs house the special agents who came down to start the work on regular lines arranged for its conduct on the basis of a half-million-dollar office. When it is taken into consideration that up to this time the collections have been at the rate of nearly \$100,000 a month, the comments will change to admiration that so much has been done. In addition to this there have been many changes in the personnel of this office than in many of the larger offices of the country. This fact has been due in part and perhaps entirely to the fact that the pay of Governmental positions is materially below what it was under former conditions.

It is understood that this fact has been brought home to Special Agent Cummings with force during the time he has been here, and that in his recommendation to Assistant Secretary Spaulding he will propose an increase in the forces of the collector amounting to some 25 per cent. Further than this it is the gossip of those who should know that he will recommend that many salaries be increased, so that the earnings will be on the level with expenditures, as they are in the older customs houses.

It is said that there will be the greatest change in the liquidating and appraising departments. The men who have come in contact with these offices aver that there is more work done by the clerks there than by men in any business house in the city. It is understood that there will be a great increase in the latter division, and there is some talk among the men at the foot of Fort street that the two officials have asked that there be erected a special department for this branch of the business, so as to relieve the collector of the details. Such a plan is not generally favored at Washington, as there are many of the Treasury Department men who believe that there should be only one head to an office.

There will be at least a dozen new men needed in the event the plans made by the officials here are adopted by the department. These may not all come from the city, however, as it has been the custom in the opening of, or the enlargement of, an office to have at least one expert examiner who has seen service at another port than that at which he is to serve. Whether or not this course will be followed is a matter which developments only will settle.

It is the gossip about the customs house that there will be many alterations in the building and the accommodations for the clerks very soon. The building is old and there has been nothing done for it for many years. It is understood that there will be new roofs and floors, and that the internal arrangements will be materially altered.

NOW FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island. The proclamation is particularly formal and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature, does it appear that the island is set free commercially today in commemoration of the planting of the American flag on the island. The proclamation is headed "Cessation of Tariff-Porto Rico."

It recites that the act of April 12, 1899 (otherwise known as the Foraker act), provided that whenever the Porto Rican Legislature has enacted and put into a petition a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the Government and by resolution so notified the President, the latter shall issue a proclamation and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease. As the Legislature has complied with the requirements of the act in terms set out in the resolutions which are quoted in full in the body of the resolution, the document says:

"Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress."

"And I do further declare and make known that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico."

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

HEAD OF SALVATION ARMY WORK IN THESE ISLANDS



MAJOR WOOD.

MAJOR WOOD, the commander of the Salvation Army forces in the Islands, who has been so prominent in connection with the visit of Colonel French, is a well-known personage not only in Honolulu but also in all the other Islands, where the Army is now working. The organization being still very young, having only just celebrated its thirty-sixth birthday, the majority of its leaders are comparatively young men. Although occupying so important a position, Major Wood is no exception to the rule; he is only 33 years of age, and we trust has many years of usefulness before him yet. The Major, unlike the majority of Army officers, is not a child of the Army; he was converted to God in a Methodist Church near Toronto, Canada, afterwards working in a mission. He, however, two brothers who were Salvationists, and through them he was led to study the Army methods and work. It was only a short time before he offered himself and was accepted as an officer. Up to that time he had worked in the office of a large wholesale dry goods house and it was therefore quite in line with the Army's idea of adaptation that his first appointment was to the Canadian Territorial headquarters, where he was put in charge of a department. After four years' service he was transferred across the line, being appointed general secretary to the central division at the New York headquarters. Two years there was followed by a term in charge of the Army's operations throughout Northern New Jersey. The next move

was to Philadelphia with the position of general secretary for the work in the Atlantic coast division. After two years a big jump landed him in San Francisco, where over a year was put in. Major Wood's next, and last, appointment on the Mainland was as divisional officer for the work throughout Southern California. For the past eighteen months the Major has been in charge of the Hawaiian Island division. His headquarters and home are in Honolulu, but the bulk of his time is spent going from island to island, holding special services, inspecting the work and encouraging the soldiers. During his stay here the work has gone forward with big strides, many weaknesses have been remedied, the old system of moving the workers every few months has been discontinued, so that they now remain from one to two years in their commands. During this time more workers have been raised locally than were raised in all the previous years, so that to some extent the division is less dependent upon the United States for workers than in former days. A hall owned by the Army has been erected in Kaula, while it is due to Major Wood's energetic endeavors that the Women's Home was started in Honolulu.

The Major has taken a great interest in public affairs here. He was one of the sanitary inspectors during the plague times, is a member of the Ministerial Union, a director of the Protective League, and also of the Anti-Saloon League. As a Salvationist his sympathies naturally lean towards all who are downtrodden, discouraged and apparently hopeless.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Speaker Henderson is in Berlin. Signor Crisp's health is improving. A storm ended the heat at Chicago, July 24.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Gue, of Portland, Ore., is dead.

The convention of Elks will be held at Salt Lake.

The telegraph line to Dawson is nearly finished.

Helena is having trouble with a gang of mail box thieves.

The Idaho Congress is to petition for a national department.

The thermometer recorded 107 degrees in St. Louis on July 24.

The Columbia river has the largest run of salmon in many years.

There is some rain and the prospect of more in the drought-stricken States.

An insane man of Kansas recently killed one man and wounded four others.

Spain is planning to reorganize her army and construct an arsenal on a large scale.

Two steamships, the Indralema and the Devon, will race from New York to Australia.

Two thousand passengers are said to be held at St. Michaels on account of a big blockade.

A rich gold strike has taken place in the Fairhaven district, ninety miles north of Nome.

The Los Angeles quartermaster at the Soldiers' Home, was recently hung in effigy by some old soldiers.

Southern Manchuria is said to be in a state of insurrection, and Russian officers are powerless to stop it.

Dr. William Miller Beardshear, of Iowa, has been elected head of the National Educational Association.

A man who knew the secret of making Damascus steel was pardoned from the Iowa State prison because of the fact.

Professor Anderson, of Berkeley, says that milk is a pretty safe beverage as regards tuberculosis, even when taken from diseased cows.

Continued hot weather is hurting the Swedish crops. Fires have also done damage in Jutland, Western Gotland and the Smaland and Upland districts.

Col. R. M. Newport, real estate and loan agent of St. Paul, has failed. Assets, \$60,000; liabilities, \$245,000.

Floods in the Yang-tze valley are ruining Chinese crops. The city of Hankow is threatened by water.

Horatio J. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar, is dead, after more than half a century of service.

Acts of violence have followed the partial resumption of Chinese control at Tien-tsin, and there is fear of trouble.

A New York set of triplets are now on exhibition at the Buffalo Exposition, in the incubator in which they are to be reared.

The arrival of the steamship Portland at St. Michael, was just in time to replenish the food supply, which was almost entirely exhausted.

The military is in control in the Philippine province of Batangas, and of Cebu and Bobol, as the people are not yet sufficiently pacified.

Francis Schlatter, the so-called divine healer, has been sentenced to thirty days in the Washington, D. C., workhouse, on a fine of \$10.

J. F. Wiley, of New York, while on his way to telegraph the news of two deaths in his family, was struck by an electric car and nearly killed.

The famous treasure ship of the north, Roanoke, scarred by battles with icebergs, arrived at Seattle July 13, with a million dollars in gold on board.

A Denver dispatch says: Jessie Kinport, fourteen years of age, who was choked and assaulted on the night of July 8th, and was found unconscious on a vacant lot near her home, has identified Roy Pennington, a youth of fifteen, who is under arrest, as her assailant. Pennington declares that he is innocent and can prove an alibi. The boy had been intimately acquainted with the Kinport family for a long time.

Will Make Americans.

Judge Estes Applauded the School Teacher Habit.

"There is one of the best moves ever made by any government," said U. S. District Court Judge Estes yesterday while walking up the street just behind a group of school teachers, who were talking of the Philippines. Continuing:

"Those school teachers will be the missionaries of Americanism. Where they go in a few years you will find the little shavers talking the English language. There is little hope of making good English scholars out of the men and women of the present generation. They are too far gone to hope to make the change, but it is in the school that the effect upon the young will be seen. They will find that it is to the interest of all to speak the official language of this country, and then too they will grow to speak it with fluency, so that it will be attractive to them. With the language will come the customs and then we will have a good American citizenship, and they may be citizens too."

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion reversing the First Circuit Court in the case of William Blaisdell vs. I. R. Burns, Judge Galbraith dissenting.

Complainant and respondent were partners in the insurance business in this city until December, 1898, when the partnership was dissolved. The plaintiff asks that defendant be compelled to make an accounting, to which he answers denying the existence of a partnership. In the syllabus in the opinion written by Perry, assented in by Frear, it is held: "Upon the evidence an agreement of partnership is found to have been entered into by and between the parties as alleged in the bill. The decree appealed from, dismissing the bill on the lack of proof of such partnership, is reversed and the case is remanded for further proceedings."

Judge Galbraith in dissenting from the above opinion holds that the question being one of fact, and the testimony irreconcilable, the Circuit Judge who heard the evidence was the best judge of those facts. He further argues that the evidence showed that this defendant acted as principal in all transactions, that the plaintiff was only an agent, and he concludes with the statement, "It seems to me that the relation between these parties was too uncertain and unsubstantial for the court to dignify it by the name of partnership. The plaintiff's appeal ought to be dismissed and the decree of the trial judge affirmed."

THE 1,000-ACRE DECISION.

Acting United States Attorney J. J. Dunne yesterday received a communication from Judge Gear of the Circuit Court, calling his attention to the case of Atherton vs. the Wahiawa Sugar Company, in which the thousand-acre clause of the Organic Act is set up as a defense. Mr. Dunne is asked to take such action as he may see fit. When asked about the matter last evening the United States Attorney stated that he had not sufficiently considered the question to be able to outline his action. The case is set for this morning, but Mr. Dunne is of the opinion that it will be continued, and in the meantime will study the questions presented. Judge Gear's communication is as follows:

Acting U. S. District Attorney. Dear Sir:—In the case of Joseph B. Atherton vs. the Wahiawa Sugar Co., Ltd., an action to remove a cloud upon title, the defendant corporation, in its answer, alleges that plaintiff holds the land as trustee for the Wahiawa Agricultural Company, an Hawaiian corporation which already holds lands in the Hawaiian Islands in excess of 1,000 acres, and that this acquisition by the said Joseph B. Atherton as such trustee, was and is in contravention of section 55 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to the effect that "No corporation shall own and hold real estate in the Hawaiian Islands in excess of 1,000 acres," and that, therefore, the plaintiff is not entitled to proceed in equity against the defendant. There was an exception taken to this portion of the answer on the ground that the same was impertinent, which exception this court sustained because of the law not allowing anyone but the government to make the objection that a corporation has acquired and holds more than a thousand acres of land, as limited by the Organic Act.

As this matter was attempted to be set up by the defendant as a defense in this suit, and therefore may be easily susceptible of proof, I deem it my duty to call your attention to this as a representative of the United States government, for such action by yourself as you may deem proper under the circumstances. The trial of the case is set for Saturday morning, August 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

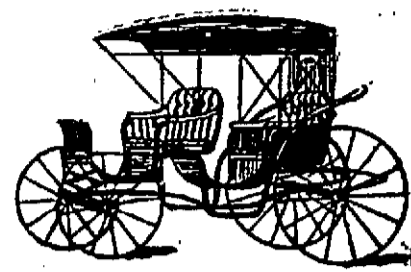
An effort has been made to secure the removal of Edgar S. Maclay, the author of the history of the Spanish war, containing the criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley. Maclay is a clerk in the Brooklyn navy yard. Representative Sydney E. Mudd, of Maryland, a member of the committee on naval affairs in the last house, called on Secretary Long and represented to him the impropriety of Maclay continuing an employe of the government in view of the language which he made use of in reference to Admiral Schley. The Secretary promised to give the matter his early attention.

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TUESDAY AUGUST 6

Tired of waiting for Madame Pele to begin, Messrs. Gehr and Loebenstein of Milo have begun to cough lava, hot air, facadescent rocks and mud, with results that are being watched with apprehension by the people crowding to the beach.

Congressman Stark's idea of using the wireless telegraph between the Cliff House or Point Reyes and the Farallones would seem to be practicable. Such a service would give San Francisco an early report of coming ships or of wrecks on the rocky islands and would be of some advantage to the Weather Bureau.

The Ohio Democratic platform is strong against the ancient Democratic doctrine of expansion. It was an Ohio Democratic platform in 1884 that reiterated the plea that the war for the preservation of the Union was a failure. Evidently the same old moss is growing on the backs of the Ohio Bourbons and it seems to flourish even in the hottest weather.

Judge Gear is growing in public esteem because of the kind of juries he selects, although the method of choice continues to leave the way open to fraud. Juries ought to be by lot in the American way. By personal choice could hardly do better than has been done in getting grand and petit juries for the ensuing term. The names in the main inspire confidence both in the chances to get justice and in the intent of the court.

The transport Thomas will carry few if any teachers to the Philippines who are better equipped mentally for the work out for them than Professor H. C. Townsend, and none that are so well equipped. Professor Townsend is an educator of wide experience among primitive races and he has lived in the tropics for many years. That he will make his mark in the Philippines is the reasonable expectation of those who know him here.

INCREASED TAXES.

With ninety appeals from the assessment of the Tax Office pending, and the knowledge that there will be at least a few of that number which will fall of success, the outlook of the Territory for an increased revenue from taxation is good. The consequent eclipse of the special session talk is better, and the fact that in all probability there will be money enough for all necessities, and for a few needs, is best.

The assessment was fairly made, according to the plan followed. In assessing the value of real property the assessor took the value of the near by lands, where there had been sales, and again when there had been personal returns made by neighbors, and this valuation was given weight in the matter of the surrounding property. This has resulted in an assessment which is based on the ground of equality and should there be seen any partiality the condemnation must rest upon the head of the official who permits such considerations to weigh.

The fact that there are so many appeals does not mean that that number of men alone had reason to believe that they had been placed too high on the assessment rolls. There are many more, but they must suffer for the results of the inflation which has been going on, in some parts of the city during the past two years. There are many cases in point, for the fact that there are sales recorded during the past few weeks at a certain price, while the man who adjoins has been holding his property at twice that figure, and the assessor had made his returns upon the estimated value to the owner, is borne out by the records. This puts the burden on the owner of the last purchase, for he bought and finds that he has to meet an assessment on a figure above the actual value.

But for one of this variety of mistake there are dozens of the other kind, where the man who made the purchase has been compelled to pay the top price, and then give up the higher taxes, and felt as well that his purchase set the pace for the entire neighborhood. The close watching of sales, close inquiry and close attention to districts have produced the returns which are now being questioned and the result is that the Territory will be the richer by thousands of dollars by the returns from the tax-office proper.

What then must be the joy of the independent, when he finds that the hope of any extra session has been drowned in a tide of prosperity, which may mean that after all the islands will get much that they need despite the croakings, and at the same time will be guaranteed their Territory rights freed from another siege of the lawmakers.

There attached to the proposed issue of bonds, which are out of the question now, little of deep significance, for without an act of the Legislature, which was not forthcoming, there could be no use made of the rights to provide the bonds. This is the fact, not that there has been any defeat sustained, or that there was any member of the Government who has tried to do more than he is entitled to carry through. Had the bonds been approved during the recess of the Legislature, the result would have been the same.

The outlook then is much better for the many who are waiting eagerly for the declaration of the return. There will be sufficient taxes to more than pay all bills and perhaps to permit of some new works which are badly needed.

STUDY OR PLEASURE.

If Representative Emmelhuth wants to study American tax systems for the benefit of the Hawaiian people, and at public expense, it will hardly be necessary for him to go to his old home in Cincinnati or to visit the pleasant resorts of the Atlantic Coast. There are numerous text-books and pamphlets available in which American and Australian as well as European tax systems are exhaustively and candidly discussed; and a full library of these could be had for the price of a ticket to San Francisco and back. We have no doubt that Mr. Emmelhuth, by dropping a polite note with stamps enclosed, to the professor of political economy at Stanford, or Berkeley, or Yale, or Johns-Hopkins, or to the Librarian of Congress, could get a list of works that would be vastly useful to him in his tax studies, books containing more data than he could collect in a lifetime at Cincinnati or even at Coney Island or Gudwiser Beach. So if study is in the wind we advise an appropriation for books and postage only.

On the other hand if Mr. Emmelhuth merely wants an Eastern junket, a chance to see his boy at school and one to indulge in the pleasurable excitement of watching the Four Hundred gambol on the Narragansett beach or on the wooded slopes of Tuxedo, then we heartily concur in the program, even if it has to be carried out at public expense. Under the monarchy which Mr. Emmelhuth has come to lament, it was the custom to send tired statesmen abroad on almost any official pretext, merely to give them a good time. We have had such sojourners in all parts of the world—at the glittering court of St. James in the guise of special envoys; in the summer garden of the Mikado; among the lacquered pagodas of China; under the breadfruit trees of Samoa; among the remains of Roman civilization in Italy; on the ancient and mysterious Nile; at Chamberlain's in Washington and in the land of the leaping kangaroo and the disreputable bushmen. Wherever there was anything worth seeing Hawaiian statesmen were sent to see it, the public cheerfully footing the bill so as to hear all about it when the traveler returned. Shall this ancient and enlightening custom be now abolished? Heaven and the taxpayers forbid! The finest generosity is seen among those who have little but give much; and though the Hawaiians are on the ragged edge of bankruptcy, Territorially and officially speaking, they are not yet pinched and sordid enough to refuse John Emmelhuth a chance to get away nor so selfish as to wish him always in their ken.

So good luck to the redoubtable statesman who has been anti-everything in the Legislature and out and has given infinite pleasure to these Islands for five months past. He has earned a junket and law or no law he ought to have it. We cannot really wish him to choose the studious course; let him go and have the time of his life and come back full of ozone and wearing the latest thing in ties. What matters it if the financial hole we are in is made a little deeper? A man who is going to fall into it would as soon tumble one hundred and ten feet as an even hundred, the results to him being equal in either case.

MONROE DOCTRINE OUTLINED.

In an article in the New York Evening Post, Senor Granasac, librarian of the national library in Buenos Ayres, inveighs against the Monroe doctrine of the United States. He declares that the republics of South America—Chile, Argentina and Brazil—feel themselves much more threatened by the United States than by Europe. "These republics," says Senor Granasac, "have no fear of civilized and industrial Europe—the only Europe we know. She exchanges her goods for ours without trying to shut out our products, and sends us thousands of her sons every year to become full citizens and defenders of their new country. As far as the larger states are concerned, they now need no protection against Europe, and the Monroe doctrine is, therefore, played out."

This attitude of South America generally, and yet if Germany should undertake to hoist her flag over that part of Brazil which her sons have wrested from nature and made a civilized and progressive place, the United States would feel in duty bound to go to war about it. Very likely when the fight got warm we should see Brazil granting Germany's demands as a condition of an offensive and defensive alliance with her.

On the whole, the sooner the Monroe Doctrine is abandoned the better it will be for the peace of the world in general and that of the United States in particular and the easier it will become for the South American continent to realize on its natural assets.

TRANSPLANTING LANGUAGE.

Whether the teachers now on their way to the Philippines will be able to impart much English to the tribal populations there, let alone to revolutionize the daily speech of the people, is a question which brings widely divergent views. In our opinion they will not. Nothing clings to a race more tenaciously than its native language, unless it be its native color. After eighty years of effort to spread the English language in this group, the home tongue of the full-blooded Hawaiian is his aboriginal jargon. The writer asked a veteran schoolmaster the other day, a man who has been in the island for a long time, and he knew of one only a family living in Lahaina. All the rest are as true to their inherited tongue as they are to their racial hue.

For about a hundred years the Creoles of Louisiana have been subject to American influences, yet the ratio of those who talk English at all is disappearing. French is their habitual language at home and their customary language abroad. The French Canadian wants to remain French and usually succeeds. He speaks the Gallic tongue in the privacy of his domicile, he keeps books, preaches, traffics and swears in French. Yet he has been under the English flag and English laws for more than a century and a half.

The Spanish tongue has shown great staying powers in New Mexico and is yet the dominating language in the plateau section of the Territory. After

fifty-one years of Territorial organization with English-speaking common schools and courts, New Mexico is hardly able to report a slight leaning toward the Spanish speech among the people of Latin blood who live in the lowland country where the chances of coming in contact with Americans have been moderately improved.

So far as the Philippines are concerned we should say that at least one hundred years of assiduous work would be required before any marked impression could be made on the language of the masses; and even then the wedge of English speech might be driven but little further than has been the case in the creole district of Louisiana.

TOBACCO A "BRAINY" CROP.

Professor Chapman of Lake City, Florida, said, ten years ago, that there was more money for a brainy man in raising good tobacco than in any other crop. He said this because it responded in its profits the most liberally to intelligent cultivation. The price of the article varied from five cents to a dollar a pound, according to the quantity of brain put into it.

The problem in Florida has been to raise the delicate Sumatra leaf, which has a high market value, and in some cases has returned \$1,000 per acre. This leaf, owing to its fine quality, displaces the American leaf as a "wrapper." Even the enormous duty of \$2 per pound has not excluded it from our markets.

A series of experiments were made with the Sumatra seed. These have been made successful through the work of the Experimental Station. Admirable scientific methods have been tried, and a profitable industry has now been established in that State. The "rule of thumb" followed by farmers was abandoned and the "rule of knowledge" put in its place.

The United States Experimental Station, of Connecticut was also experimented with the tropical Sumatra plant. It was raised under new and artificial conditions. The plants were covered with cloth so as to exclude insects and excessive heat; new fertilizers were used and the best conditions obtained. To do this required a thorough knowledge of chemistry, organic and inorganic. The scheme is successful and the farmers of the State are delighted. The book-student has beaten on the "practical" farmer.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900 the United States presented the finest exhibit of tobacco. All countries sent their best samples; but the Americans showed the effect of good brain-work in improving the plant.

Under intelligent culture the tobacco of Cuba is now raised in Florida, and it now nearly equals in flavor and aroma that which is grown in the noted Yuelta Abajo district of Cuba. It is claimed that in due time it will equal it and bring the same high price. There is a large region in Texas where the best Cuban tobacco may be raised, whenever the true conditions are known.

Whether a tobacco of the finest quality can be raised on these islands is still a problem. The Experimental Station will solve it in due time. The brains which have produced it in Florida may produce it here.

SUMMER HOMES.

Many people, especially those in moderate circumstances, are unable to secure accommodations during the summer months on the higher altitudes of these islands where a decided change of climate is found. This is due, no doubt to the fact that the white population is not large enough to make hotels and boarding-houses a remunerative business on these altitudes.

But it is certain that if the health of the white people is to be preserved in the tropics they must be cooled off at some season of the year. It is a condition of things which we must recognize in the establishment of a virile civilization here.

There is no reason why a movement should not be made towards creating "tent" cities on the higher altitudes of this and other islands, as it is successfully done in many places on the Coast and in the mountains of California.

A contemporary says: "Some 1,500 Rochester people think they have solved the problem of how to live comfortably and cheaply during the summer. They are encamped in what they call their White City, on the shores of Lake Ontario. Some of them have been pitching their tents there for ten years, and the idea has grown in popularity until this year tents crown the bluffs for a mile and a half east and west and half a mile north and south. The tents are pitched in April and folded in November, being constructed so that they may be comfortably heated in spring and autumn. The canvas is stretched over a frame, like that of an Indian bungalow, and the largest of these summer dwellings are spacious enough to allow of three sleeping-rooms, a dining and a sitting room. Cooking and other domestic duties are done in smaller tents in the rear. This summer city is surprisingly like a permanent municipality. It is regularly laid out, with streets named after the Presidents. It has its social sets and its cliques, and many of the campers do not know the names of their neighbors in the next street any more than they would in New York City itself. The men of the colony go to their business daily in Rochester, covering the eight miles quickly on the trolley-car."

There are, of course, difficulties in the way of procuring food and water at the high levels, but intelligent co-operation would remove them, and white families should be able at small expense to get the benefit of a bracing air. A gentleman of this city has tried this summer, the experiment of placing a tent of unusual size at an altitude of over 4,000 feet on Haleakala, Maui, and it has done excellent service. It stood with little damage the force and fury of the recent high winds.

Philanthropy cannot operate on better lines than in creating one of these "tent" cities.

The Waiakae and Hilo sugar companies are still grinding and will be for two or three weeks more. Waiakae has now taken off 10,000 tons. Hilo Sugar Company are to have a large crop this year and new machinery is ordered, so as to do more work in the future and take off larger crops. Hilo Tribune.

'EXTRA SESSION ARGUMENT.

Whatever may be said of the men who are actively urging upon the Executive the needs of an extra session, that they are not persistent cannot be charged. Arguments in plenty are adduced to prove that the condition of affairs is such that the only way in which to escape a calamity is to recall the legislators. But so far these have not resulted in a change of heart on the part of the Acting Governor. While there might arise an exigency which would necessitate the reassembling of the lawmakers, in his opinion there is now nothing to warrant it, in which opinion it would seem the majority of the citizens who have watched the course of legislation for months past join with him.

The most overworked argument, one which is found alike in the mouths of Home Rulers and Republicans, who favor another term of agony, is that the Legislature may be called for a specific purpose, the passage of a loan act, and that when that work has been done the members would be compelled to go home without trying their 'prentice hand at general lawmaking. It is hard to see how this could be done in view of the wording of the Organic Act. Quoting from the second paragraph of section 41 it is found that:

"The Governor may convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, in special session."

There is no condition attached to such power, not a limitation upon the legislative branch, a co-ordinate one with the executive. Upon the point of the power of the legislative branch, section 53 is specific and broad:

That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, locally applicable.

At no point in the entire paragraph is there a sentence which limits this power, except as to certain objects, and that the Governor could by a word in his proclamation convening the body place restrictions upon that branch of the Government, is pressing the limit of authority to the utmost. There is of course a specific provision as to extra sessions, for the purpose of passing appropriation bills, but where there is no express provision for the exercise of such power, it is safe to argue that none was intended to be conveyed.

The strict construction which is placed upon such matters in the highest branches of the Government of the nation perhaps will lead to a conclusion which is not far from wrong. During the spring of 1897 President McKinley found that he needed the presence of the Fifty-fifth Congress for the purpose of passing revenue legislation. The message to the Congress, which was assembled March 15th, eleven days after the President had been inducted into office, should be of use in deciding the question as to the jealousy with which each branch of the Government avoids encroachment upon the prerogatives of the other. The message begins thus:

"Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government."

"The message then goes on to discuss the expenditures and the income, paying attention at the same time to the condition of the gold reserve, and in conclusion says:

"The necessity for the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer to the Government without the contraction of further debt, or the further disturbance of our finances."

In no line can be found the suggestion that the President had the power to limit the work of Congress to that legislation alone. In fact the Congress did not do much more, for the Speaker would not appoint committees to go down to work, fearing general legislation. But in the Senate, which is a continuing body, bills were passed and some of these were taken up in the House. Thus from the highest source is given evidence that there is no power in the executive to limit the right of the Legislature to transact ordinary business, except where that power is specifically given.

The reports current in Japan, that the Japanese Government would take off restrictions upon laborers bound for the United States, is in line with the announcement in the Advertiser that labor from that source could be expected soon. The representatives of the Japanese Immigration Company who returned to their homes within two years, the majority wish to come here again. This would indicate that any new immigration from that nation would mean the filling of cane fields with men who need not be taught their business.

The report that General Blood will succeed Lord Kitchener in South Africa was anticipated in the news reports of several weeks ago. Kitchener has had his laurels cheapened in the Boer country and would, very probably, be glad to escape, as Lord Roberts did, to the comforting assurances of his friends. Whether General Blood will fare any better is doubtful, for even Napoleon, when he met guerrillas, as he did in Spain, could make no headway.

From Buffalo Midway to Europe is a jump, but Kahuna Coelho and his band of forty hula dancers and mat-makers may make it. However it's farther from the Boulevards to Kakaako than from Buffalo, and this should influence any decision by the Tobin brood.

If Hawaii needs a tax commission in its business it may be found that the Governor will have to provide it after all. Should this be done it will be assured that items will play no star part in the report to be forthcoming.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they want to—but simply because they must.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph P. Laine, Pleasant, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Sea, of the sheriff's office, is back from a visit to Maui.

The Sixth Artillery butts on Diamond Head, are being reconstructed.

The Territorial government will re-plant the burned districts at Hamakua.

The steamer Maui brings word that there has been little rain at Hamakua.

Speaker Akina and Representative Makekau will leave for their homes today.

Tom O'Dowda, head sugar boiler at Ewa plantation, will go to the Coast on the Sonoma, for a vacation of two months.

The naval transport Solace is expected to arrive here August 13. She left Hongkong for San Francisco via Manila and Honolulu.

Several thousand acres of public land on Hawaii will soon be open for settlement. There are tracts in Ewa, Ola, Laupahoehoe, and possibly Waimea, to be cut up.

C. A. Ames, of Boston, is in the city trying to interest the local board of education in the system of vertical writing, with the hope of securing its introduction in the Honolulu schools.

The contract for installing a fire alarm system has been finally given to the Gamewell Company and approved by Superintendent Boyd. The location of the boxes has not been decided upon.

After a stay of a week in port the United States gunboat Petrel resumed her homeward-bound voyage Saturday afternoon, after taking on 155 tons of coal. She will proceed direct to Mare Island and go out of commission.

Secretary Charlcock, of the Board of Health, has on his desk a bottle of carbolic rosewater, sealed and labelled, being an official sample of the consumptive preventative recommended by the Board of Health for use before kissing.

Registrar Thrum yesterday stated that he would make no appointment to take the place of Deputy Nakuina, who was recently dismissed. He may appoint a successor after a time, but not as long as he feels able to do the work himself.

Acting Governor Cooper has received a good specimen of the true algaroba tree, the locust, which furnished food to the Prophet in the wilderness. The cutting has started well, and will be planted at the home of Mr. Cooper at the Peninsula.

The Hollister Drug Company have delivered to the Board of Health six formalin generators of the latest pattern. Formalin disinfection will be vigorously carried on by that body in the future, this having been proved to be the most effective germ destroyer.

The remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker will be taken aboard the Islander, which is today, and transferred to Hawaii, whence they will be taken to the Parker home at Mana, Hawaii, for interment. A number of intimate friends will accompany the relatives on the last sad voyage.

The sailing dates of the transports for the remainder of the year, as furnished to Major W. W. Robinson, depot quartermaster at Honolulu, is as follows: Kilpatrick, August 1; Meade, August 16; Sheridan, September 1; Logan, September 16; Sherman, October 1; Hancock, October 16; Thomas, November 1; Meade, November 16; Sheridan, December 1; Logan, December 16.

An honest old squatter on Tantalus, who built his hut there a long time ago, with the understanding that he was to leave when the government demanded it, has refused to accept a cent from Commissioner Jared Smith, who is paying all the squatters for the clearing work done on their premises. The old man is of rare honesty, and has moved out and left his premises, as agreed, without accepting any remuneration.

Olaia Mill Company are having the second cargo of lumber discharged on the beach, on the Waikae side. This is for the large and many flumes being erected on that estate to flume cane to the mill. It will have five flumes to supply the mill with cane, so that no difficulty will ensue in keeping the large mill at work night and day, and besides the flumes the railroad will be hauling cane from Puna or the upper part of Olaia—Hilo Tribune.

Dr. Everman, of the United States Fish Commission, who left here several weeks ago in the Peru, suffering from a combination of diseases, which threatened his life, is improving at Palo Alto, where he is the guest of Dr. David Starr Jordan. Dr. Everman, if he recovers sufficiently to make it advisable, will return to take up the work where it will be dropped by Dr. Jenkins, when the latter returns to Stanford the last of the month.

Complaints, which have been loud and prolonged for the past week because of the poor garbage collection and excavation work, will be hushed after today, by which time the entire force will be organized so as to make regular collections. The strike of a week ago utterly demoralized the excavator and garbage department, and Captain Johnson has been shifting his men from one branch of the work to the other on alternate days. Thursday he took on 45 new men in place of the strikers, and as soon as they are properly organized no further trouble is anticipated in either excavation or garbage department. The new men get the same salaries as were paid to the old employees, though they are fewer in number and consequently will be compelled to work harder. Captain Johnson expects to get his men organized in good shape within a few days.

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Preparers for Oceans and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

**MANY GLAD
THEY CAME**

**Porto Ricans Feel
Satisfied With
Work.**

What is the condition of the Porto Ricans imported to work on the plantations," was the subject of a little private investigating, done on Maui recently, by Mr. F. J. Dutra, who was going over the island on a business trip. Mr. Dutra speaks the Spanish language, and thus was able to pursue his investigations at length, and make them directly among the new people. Putting his conclusions in a nutshell there is much to be hoped for from the Porto Ricans, and under good conditions there will be shown a desire for advancement all through their ranks. In discussing the matter last evening Mr. Dutra said:

"I found the best conditions at Hukapuapoko, where the Porto Ricans bless the day they were led to leave their own country and come to Hawaii. They have the kindest words for the manager and for Mr. Baldwin. There have moved at this station all the possible comforts, reading room, kindergarten and schools, and I found the people taking advantage of these, and improving themselves in every way. Of course there are in every flock some black sheep. The Porto Ricans know that some of these bad men came with them, especially in the first shipment. These will give to the islands a bad name; in fact, are now becoming tramps and beggars, but

As showing what some of these disreputables will do, I found a case where a Porto Rican had left the plantation on which he was set to work, and went across the Island begging. He played sick and worked upon the sympathies of all the people he met. At one place he played sick with such good results, saying that he would not recover, and that he wanted to go home and see his folks before he died, that the good people among whom he was, gave him several days, and then gave him a piece of money \$40 and sent him on his way. But he did not leave the Island at all. He was simply encouraged to go on with his work of imposition. In the same way others of this stripe have become tramps and will not work. This is to be feared more than anything else.

"At other plantations there is not so good feeling among the workers. There seems to have grown up a misunderstanding. For instance, the Porto Rican insists that they were promised that they need not bring clothing, as they would be supplied, and also that they would be given an advance of \$50 upon their arrival here, with which to purchase what they would need before their first month's wages should come in. This alleged promise was made to them by the agent at Porto Rico who enlisted them. Upon their arrival they found that this money was not to be paid to them direct, and some of them will not work until they get it. In the meantime there is trouble among them for they cannot get all they want, and in consequence they are led to steal.

...Telling them by and large, there are good workers among them, and they say they understand the cultivation of cane. One of them said to me, as showing that they do know what is needed, that they never saw cane grow so rapidly as here; that in their own country, when they began to dig before they could grow a crop, and they will insist that the cane grown in their own islands is better than that produced here. Another thing which I found is that the Porto Ricans are always digging and sowing, and noting the conditions of soil and climate, and discussing other crops. One of them said to me that if he had a little piece of ground and some water, he could grow good tobacco. Another said he would grow good cotton with a prodigious yield. Still another said that he thought that some of them, at least, are looking to better their condition.

"One great need I found is that there should be on the plantations a man who speaks the Spanish language, so that the Porto Ricans could discuss with him the conditions, and thus arrive at a better state of mind. Some of them do not understand about the conditions, and will not be good workmen until they are perfectly satisfied. This would do more, in my opinion, to keep the men at peace than anything else. Then, I believe that there must be something done to interest the women, something found to occupy them, or the result will be that they will drift into evil ways. Some of them work in the fields, but not all will do this for the wage. If there was something else for them to do they would be more content. On some of the

plantations there is destitution, of
closures: cases where the man of the
family has died or is sick, and the re-
sult is that there is great suffering,
the women and children not having the
means to live.

"One thing which, in my opinion,
trained from the men in the fields
would do much for the contentment of
the men, would be a scale of wage
rather than a level rate. Some of the
men think that they should be paid
in accordance with what they do, and
I believe the hard workers could be
made better, if they earned a little
more than the lazy ones, for of course
the men who do not work
hard, who work rather in the
quarters and play a guitar than be
in the field. There are many orphans

who have to struggle hard to get along, and who will be turned into slaves if they are not given some care. In these cases do not always come under the eye of the plantation manager, and the little fellows wander away and beg. There is a problem which must be solved in the bringing in of this new people, but the majority of them will prove to be good workmen, and will try and make themselves better as they live here."

Gov. Dole in Camp.

A letter from Governor Dole, received yesterday, tells that the invalid is now in the mountains of Hawaii, in camp between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. The party is spending the time hunting and generally enjoying the cool climate of the uplands. It is said the Governor is not yet able to return to his duties, but may be in shape the first part of next month. Mrs. Dole is at the Volcano House.

Nick Smith, a former noted California baseball player, has been placed in an insane asylum.

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BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1888, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kailua, on the island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Co., and as recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in liber 80, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagors, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salesrooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, island of Hawaii, and more particularly described as follows:—
(1), Island of Kailua, at Kailua and Honolulu land situate at Kailua and Honolulu (2), Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:—
The ahupua'a of Hienalohi 2d, and being apana 5, of L. C. A. 7716, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1885, to Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in liber 94, on page 14, containing an area of about 204

2. All of that land situate at Papahāna, Honolulu, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in the Royal Patent (grant) No. 3456, to George McDougall, issued August 30, 1889.

Together with all and singular the appurtenances, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, in favor of George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunaillo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of which said mortgage in Liber 170, page 1.

And also all of those certain inden-

ures of lease of lands in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease between Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as "Maehaolu," described in L. C. A. 2452, R. P. 8861, dated the first of March, 1892, of record in said registry in liber 134, on pages 33-465. Area, about 4,971 acres, \$600 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1922.

2. That certain

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George Mcougall of the land known as Honohauiki, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 169, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 6, 1927.

from the trustees under the will of the late Paunahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puaia 1st, together with fishing rights, dated May 1887, of record in said registry in volume 188, on pages 225-227. About \$50 per acre, \$100 per annum to May 2, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease between Mrs. Kau Keawewalani to George McDougall and Sons of homestead

March 10 and 20, in Koaiakeha, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in Liber 161, on pages 283-289, containing an area of 44.81 acres, more or less. — per annum to March 1, 1911. Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leasehold and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said

free land, being as follows:
About 150 acres of planted coffee.
About 50 acres of wild coffee.
And also, all of the herd of cattle be-
longing to said mortgagors running at
large in said North Kona, numbering
about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

ERMS—Cash, United States gold
n. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to
Hatch & Billman, attorneys for mort-
gagor, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies
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Dated Honolulu, July 12, 1901.

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Fort Street.

READY FOR THE SEEDS

Tantalus Garden is Now Well Under Way.

Half way up the Tantalus road, where it for the second time crosses the valley which runs from the side of the mountain, there have been prepared the seedbeds and nursery of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station. The work of making ready the land which has been cleared of eucalyptus trees was begun there, and what has been accomplished, while only the beginning, has been of such a nature that its thoroughness gives much promise of the future.

The beds have been prepared by the terracing of the Ewa slope of the little valley, until about two acres is ready for the planting of the seed and the setting out of the cuttings, which work will be inaugurated at once. The sides of the terraces are composed of the wood from the trees removed from all the beds from the road, which in front of them is level, thus affording an opportunity for observing the work to all who pass through the tract. While this is only the foundation of the work of the improvement of the lands set aside for the station, the plans for making the tract a vast park have been made, and already there are going out from the office here requests for young trees, which will replace all that have been removed, and make the exhibition of what may grow at once interesting and instructive. It will be all the more interesting as the road passes through the tract five or six times as its winds up the hillside.

In the course of the preparation of the beds which have been made it became necessary to cut the earth from the hillside, often to a depth of seven or eight feet. The workmen have been under the direction of Mr. Conter, who is a thorough German agriculturist, and his investigations during the progress of the excavations have added materially to the needed knowledge of the character of the soils and how they must be treated. For instance, where there was necessary a clean cut of seven feet the character of the soil was carefully observed, and some of the results will be of great use. In the removal of some of the stumps of eucalyptus trees, the cuts were made clear so that the trend of the roots was observed. In the overlying stratum of surface soil, which is very rich, there were found an abundance of small roots, from which the tree gained practically all of its sustenance. Beneath this rich top soil there is about six feet of the volcanic mud which characterizes all the extinct volcanoes, and this is harder than the ordinary clay subsoil, having in it nothing which will sustain vegetable life for any length of time. The roots of the trees are found to have forced their way into this stratum for some feet, often three or four, but in many instances the roots have died without winning in their struggle to reach food and water.

That they would have reached it had they had the strength is certain for below this stratum of red mud there is found a peculiar condition of affairs. There lies a layer of soil, which is analogous with the soils which have been made from the decomposition of tropical vegetation everywhere, indicating a period of centuries before the eruption which last covered this mountain. There is from eight inches to a foot of this layer and at various points it is mixed with a reddish soil, which resembles nothing so much as the decomposed granite which makes up the soil of California. So rich is this lower stratum that where the cutting has uncovered it it has been used as a top dressing. The soil all over the side of the mountain is so full of acid that before there is anything planted there will be given to the plants a dressing of lime.

From the nursery there is a clear view of the entire upper levels of the tract and this indicates the extent of the orchard which is to be placed there. Mr. Jared Smith, the agent in charge of the station, has planned the development of a fruit orchard on the tract, with berries and grapes interspersed where the soil seems best adapted. There will be little new in the orchard. There have been experiments in the past which have shown that practically every variety of fruit of the sub-tropical and temperate zones may be grown at some elevation on the sides of the mountains. The experiments which will be made by the United States station will be directed to the selection of those varieties which will best flourish which will stand the pests and produce most seasonably and fully.

For instance, when coffee is taken up it will be the plan of the agent in charge of the work to develop not only a tree which will produce high-class fruit, but as well will bear abundantly and will blossom in a regular season. Instead of as is the rule on some parts of the islands, producing the cherry in all stages at the same time this makes it necessary to have a force picking the coffee practically the whole year round, adding to the cost of the production. The same will be true of tea and the various fruits which have been in successful bearing but which might be improved by selection and cross-breeding.

This branch of the work is the most fascinating to the horticulturist and the department expects to have stationed here an expert in that particular line to assist the agent in charge. According to the plans of Mr. Smith the hillside will in time bear hundreds of varieties of fruits, the orders which he has out for various species comprise the very best of the kind and the best kinds. Prof. Hilgard, who is in charge of the California station at Berkeley is now arranging to send here

at the season for transplanting, a full line of all the fruits which have been so successful in that State. In addition there will be trees from other States where the sub-tropical range is found, and the best things of the West Indies are now being gathered for this station. Already there are some of the seeds of the most profitable trees coming to hand, among these being the kola, of which a consignment of nuts was received in the last mail. This is but a sample of the way in which the department at Washington feels toward this station, and that all the possible assistance that can be given will come, is assured.

One of the new things, in so far as a crop is concerned, which is on the way, is the grapefruit, and to this much space will be given. In the United States the demand for this fruit has grown with rapidity in the past few years. Where a few years ago it was looked upon as a novelty now it has become a necessity almost in many households. While there is no doubt that the fruit may be produced here, full test of the varieties will be given and there will be found a level at which this tree will grow with such freedom that it will be a great addition to the crops of the group. Another feature of the proposed planting will be a seedless grape, of the Sultanina group, which is growing with success in California. This grape is a native of Italy and the hillside here should furnish the conditions which bring it to such full bearing there.

This is the principal plan for the improvement of the uplands, the replacing there of the trees removed by fruits. The men who have investigated the soil think if there is care in the planting, if there is a sufficiently large hole made and the young tree given a good amount of rich soil in which to start its life, there will be no difficulty in making the experiments with the fruit a success. The sub-soil will be broken up so that the young and tender roots will have a chance to get down to the rich earth below. It is hardly likely that the course which is followed in some parts of California and Dakota will be necessary—the planting of trees with dynamite. There the hardpan, which is about like the red mud, is broken up by the use of a stick of dynamite, which is put into the hole made in the mud with a crowbar or hand drill. This will be done if there is as much mud on the higher levels as is found in the bed of the valley. The seedbeds and nursery are placed at a level of 1,000 feet and the limit of the reservation is at 1,350 feet. This range of elevation gives an opportunity for the testing of all kinds of trees which may be grown here, and is especially suited for the station, since the land which is below that level is left outside the plantations, when it is capable of cultivation.

The lower levels of the Kewalo-uka tract, those which lie behind Punchbowl, will be used for the purpose of the drying tests and the growing of grains. There will be tested the various grains, the beans, millets and similar green foods which would be of great service to the small farmer, if the genus ever succeeds in getting an opening. The Secretary of Agriculture says he wants experiments in milk and butter made, and the investigations will be thorough. There on a commanding knoll is situated the house and offices of the station and the agent, so that the official may be in the midst of his work. Mr. Smith said in discussing the work of the station:

"Our plan is to introduce new things, but to improve the agriculture and horticulture of the country. We will give our time to the investigation of the various fruits and vegetables, study plant diseases, character of soils and what may be done to change them to make them fruitful. The idea of such a station here should be the demonstration that there is a field for small farmers. The need of a new Territory as this, according to the belief of the authorities at Washington, is a body of citizens, ready to defend the flag, to stand off an enemy until relief may be had from the mainland, to remove the danger of the nation having to defend the islands the moment there is any disturbance, and to have such resources as will render the group self-supporting in case there should be war. The opinion when this station was thought of was that it should be demonstrated that a small farmer could make his way out of the production of fruits and dairy products and other small crops. That this may be done I fully believe, and it will be the work of the station to show what seems best fitted for the soil.

Our work will be slow for the reason that this is the only State or Territory where it was necessary to do all the work. Everywhere else the grounds have been prepared and the buildings erected, so that the appropriation of the United States was left free for the work of investigation and experiment. Here there will be only small work done for the first year, as everything has come out of the money placed at our hands by Congress. The work has been done so far as it has progressed from a solid foundation, so that it will last, as the station will be a permanent one. Whenever carries it on will pursue the same general lines that are being followed now, branching out as time passes and as resources permit.

The work of the station in addition to the mere growing of the fruits and other products will be to study conditions closely and print bulletins which will go everywhere, showing just what is being done and what may be accomplished. Bulletins which will show the farmers how to proceed to accomplish the same results that we obtain. This is an important branch and Secretary Wilson is now preparing to send out men who will analyze soils, study plant diseases and look into irrigation conditions. When this force arrives some close scientific work will follow and then the results will be spread before the people of the Territory, to show them how to combat poor conditions and to take advantage of favorable ones."

The work of the station in so far as it relates to the erection of new buildings is about complete. The only structure yet to be raised being the house for the keeper of the upper gardens, which will be just below the house at the Territorial station. It will be on a hillside so that there will be the largest space so that water for the irrigation of the garden will be obtained. In time there will be put in a reservoir at the foot of

the little valley, where there are several springs, and from this the water for the lower fields will be taken.

SOLEMN SERVICES.

(From Monday's daily.)

In death as in life: the same simple ceremony marked the funeral services yesterday, as long characterized the life of the late Mrs. Samuel Parker. Loved in life, she was revered in death, the silent testimony of friends from every walk of life, high as well as low, native and white, all gathered yesterday at the home of a woman whose whole life had been given to the service of her race.

"Mid a sorrowful silence, broken now and then by an unrestrained sob, the Rev. H. H. Parker, spoke of the deeds that will cause the memory of Mrs. Parker to linger long after she is laid to rest. Solemn yet without pomp, the service was one that would have pleased the deceased most in life. The music consisted wholly of the hymns and songs which were so dear to Mrs. Parker, and the music of the Government band was also of the same solemn character.

The house was crowded long before the hour set for the ceremony, and the gathering were an indication of the esteem in which the deceased had been regarded in life. The floral offerings were very numerous and of rare beauty. The bier was on a raised platform, and was almost hidden by the profusion of flowers. Above were crossed half a dozen kahilis, symbolic of the ancient burial customs of the chiefs. The services were conducted in the large room in the front of the residence on King street, the mourners being seated in the open hall, which opened into the larger room. The coffin remained closed during the ceremony.

While the mourners were gathered the Government band played a few appropriate selections upon the lawn. The service began at 3 o'clock, with the singing of the old familiar "Rock of Ages" by the choir of Kawaiahao church, of which deceased was a member.

Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of the same church, then read selections from a portion of the 23rd Psalm, and portions of the 15th chapter Corinthians, followed by a prayer. He then spoke briefly though eloquently in an eulogistic strain of the deceased. He alluded to the two strong points of her life, first her love for her people, and second her love and faith in God. As an example of both he related the conversation he had had with her not many years before her death, in which she spoke of the changed conditions of the Hawaiians. She spoke freely upon the subject, expressing her solicitude because of the young people of her race and the probable effect upon them. She hoped for the best, however, and wanted them to adapt themselves to the new order of things; to the new conditions, and take hold of the best they could as Americans citizens.

"I asked her," continued Rev. Parker, "whether blame should be attached to any one for the conditions here. She said she thought mistakes had been made, but she would not judge any one for them. She was always charitable, and she believed the hand of God was behind it all. She led me to think that she felt the thing to be inevitable."

The speaker then referred to her strong Christian faith; her love of God was very marked, and she said whatever came into the future she would put her faith in God. She believed he was master of all and inspired every event. He also referred to her as an affectionate wife and mother, a good woman, a type of woman much needed among the natives, and of whom there are few among the Hawaiians. He expressed also his belief in the continuity of life and held out to her relatives as a hope for the future.

Following the close of the remarks by Rev. Mr. Parker, the choir sang two verses of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," which closed the solemn services.

The remains will be shipped to Hawaii for interment tomorrow.

Mainland Sporting Notes.

Bob Fitzsimmons is writing a book on "Physical Culture and Self-Defense." It will contain the statement that the writer has retired from the ring.

Tom Jenkins defeated Charles Moth of Milwaukee in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match, winning two straight falls.

The Melrose-Coursing Park at Oakland has been completed.

Gus Ruhlin will shortly issue a formal challenge to Jeffries.

The Constitution won again from the Columbia, gaining a decisive victory in a fluky weather. The Constitution was victorious and the Columbia ran past her rival and secured a lead of a quarter of a mile. Her advantage was short-lived, however, for the Constitution caught the wind and glided to the front in a marvellous manner, maintaining her lead to the finish, and increasing it constantly. The course was twenty-eight miles and the Constitution won by over four minutes.

A fine southwest breeze over the thirty-nine mile course from New Haven breakwater to Sarah's ledge, at the mouth of New London harbor, the Constitution again showed what a superb racing craft she is in light weather and smooth water. She beat the Columbia eight minutes and twenty-three seconds, fairly and squarely.

On July 25 the Constitution and Columbia started on another trial race, with a good fifteen-knot breeze. Columbia was away with a little the best of the start.

The Milwaukee of Milwaukee won the third trial race for the Canada cup. The Abbott, king of all trotters, who has been suffering from distemper, is still in bad shape and it is feared will not be able to meet Ceresus in the \$2,000 match race at Brighton Beach, on August 15th.

Cleats won the 2:25 class trot at Cleveland, in three straight heats; best time, 2:04. Richard A won the 2:17 class pace; best time, 2:04. George won the 2:09 class pace; best time, 2:04. Tom P. won the 2:21 class trot; best time, 2:10. At Cleveland's Grand Circuit races Charles Hoyt went a heat in the 2:37 class pace in 2:04. Dan Patch won the 2:15 class pace in three straight heats; best time, 2:10.

Gus Ruhlin has been matched to wrestle Joe Acrop in the Greco-Roman style, best two out of three falls.

Montaladi broke the track record at Butte, Montana, for seven furlongs. Time, 1:27.

Jockey "Cosh" Sloan unavoidably lost a race at Moscow, Russia, and was severely attacked by a racing mob of males and females. He was rescued by a military contingent and a powerful detachment of police.

At Boston, William Stinson broke the world's bicycle record for two miles, making the distance in 2:12 1-5, over a second faster than the record.

Archibald McEachern, the Canadian bicycle rider, defeated Albert Champion, the Frenchman, in a twenty-mile motor-paced race at Baltimore. Time, 22:27.

INCREASE IS RAPID

Lung Diseases Are Killing the Natives.

Honolulu physicians agree that tuberculosis is increasing at a rapid rate among the people in the Hawaiian Islands. The greatest spread of the dread disease is among the natives, and the majority of physicians who were seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday attributed it to the mode and manner of living of the natives, together with their changed conditions as brought about by advancing civilization. The records of the Board of Health show an ever increasing percentage of deaths due to consumption, almost wholly among the natives. Of the first few days of the five deaths were attributed by the attending physicians to tuberculosis.

Another startling statement brought out by inquiry among the physicians, was to the effect that Honolulu is being used as a dumping ground for consumptives by the Western States, some of which are already agitating legislation to prohibit the inflow of afflicted persons who seek the higher altitudes within them in their endeavor to stay the progress of the disease.

Below are given some of the interviews had with such physicians as could be seen yesterday:

Dr. W. H. Mays—"I have been here but a year, and am hardly competent to answer the question as to whether tuberculosis is increasing in Honolulu. From my observation during my residence here I should certainly say that it is increasing to a great extent among the native races. The change in their habits of living, moving from their huts into houses in town, when used to the open air, their mode of dress, all make them very liable to the disease. They are very susceptible to colds, which in many cases settle on their lungs. Like any half-civilized race, or one just emerging into civilization, like in the case of the American Indians, who were carried off by the filth, disease spreads rapidly among thousands during the smallpox epidemic. I do not agree with the physicians of the Board of Health that the disease is not hereditary, and think it can be handed down from father to son."

Dr. W. H. Howard—"The disease is slowly increasing. I have been here eight or nine years, but only in the past few years have I noticed the increase. This is due more to the mode of living of the natives than to anything else. They are not so cleanly as our white people, by this I mean the lower classes. They eat out of the same dish, and they have a reckless habit of expectorating everywhere and without regard to anything. It is only among this class that tuberculosis is increasing."

Dr. Bowman, of Victoria Hospital—"From my experience at the hospital I believe the disease to be increasing in the islands at an alarming rate. This is not only among the natives but among the whites. They are dumping consumptives here now from the Coast on nearly every steamer. I know of several cases where consumptives were sent to Honolulu from hospitals, with the hope that the climate might do them good. Tuberculosis is spreading at such a rate that the Queen's Hospital has refused to take patients with this disease, and we are being pressed for room to care for them. Of the eighteen incurables now at the Victoria Hospital ten of them are consumptives. The whole trouble it seems to me is in expectoration. It dries and gets in the air, and is liable to be communicated to any one. At the hospital all expectoration is burned. The plan of sending consumptives to Honolulu is not a good one. What they need is a high, dry place; here it is low and humid."

Dr. Pratt—"Tuberculosis is increasing very fast. Extreme precautions are necessary to prevent the further spread of the disease, especially among the natives. Their habits and mode of living are responsible for this. It seems to me that the circular just issued is very much needed, and should be strictly observed by all people, for only by strict measures can the disease be eradicated or confined within narrow limits. I would again call attention to the need of a strict observance of every part of the circular issued by the Board of Health."

Dr. Peterson—"I haven't the least idea whether it is increasing or diminishing. The records of the Board of Health would best show that. I haven't had a case of tuberculosis for years."

Dr. G. W. Burgess—"Yes, I believe it is increasing among the natives and half whites to a great extent. They are very lax, and rarely give the attention they should to pleurisy, pneumonia and other diseases. Their diseases in nearly every case settle on the lungs. I do not know of many cases among the whites. A good many people are coming here to be cured but I do not believe this to be a good place for consumptives. The climate is equable enough, but they need dry air."

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea, so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The Sprackleville mill is still running, and it will probably take two months longer to finish grinding this year's crop. The output to date is about 13,000 tons, and there is yet about 3,000 tons to be run, making the total output of the Sprackleville for the season 27,000 tons. The yield would have been larger but for the heavy kona storms of the past winter, which destroyed or injured quite an area of cane. There now is no scarcity of labor on Sprackleville plantation, and planting for the new crop is well under way. Assistant Manager B. H. Baldwin has taken charge of the plantation during the absence of Manager Lowrie, and Senator H. P. Baldwin will make his home at Sprackleville during Manager Lowrie's absence and generally supervise the management of the plantation.—Maui News.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

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BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. The machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Koloa Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE

Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRY COFER IN PUBLIC

Japanese Declare They Will Be Firm.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WHAT the Japanese of the city think of Dr. Cofer, Federal quarantine officer, and what they want done with him, were set forth in words which were hot and fervent, at the Japanese mass-meeting at the Japanese school, in Nuuanu street, last evening. Notwithstanding the words of the speakers were direct charges of incorrect behavior toward the women of the race, there was absolute quiet. Though there were 1,500 of the men of the colony present, the utmost orderliness prevailed and the only interruption was when one excited man shouted, "We must appeal to Washington."

There were few features to the meeting, except the appearance of Japanese speakers, who spoke in both the vernacular and in English, and the pretty effect produced by the decorations of the grounds. There were strings of lanterns, flags of the nation and high lights, while the men, many in evening clothes, and the women in bright colors, added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The crowd was one which could be wrought to a high state of excitement, and they often broke into applause upon the utterance of some sentiment of honoring the women or unity of purpose which appealed to them.

That Japan has new women was shown when two daughters of the soil made addresses, one in Japanese and the other in English. The closest attention was paid to the speakers and their points were often cheered to the echo. The meeting lasted until a late hour, as there were men present who had prepared an address and they must have the chance. But leaving out these features there was the deep underlying current of patriotism to the home country, to indicate that they would have a hard time who would meet the Japanese when they had their deepest feelings aroused.

The meeting was called to order by C. Shiozawa, who introduced the chairman of the meeting, O. Oshada, agent of the Kei Hin Bank. Mr. Oshada was for many years member of the Japanese Parliament and was an ideal presiding officer, taking part in all the events by introducing the speakers in a word, which set the audience applauding from the first. Y. Soga was made the secretary, and at once the meeting was under way. The chairman of the evening explained the purpose of the gathering and called upon T. Ishikawa, who told of the work of the investigating committee. He brought the crowd into a frenzy of applause when he told how the women were very shame when they were subjected to the indignity of the examination, and asked if there should not be a protest.

A. K. Oshawa made one of the best addresses of the evening, speaking to the audience in English. He recited the events of the incoming of the America Maru, and how the Japanese passengers and officers of the ship had to stand examinations which were not required of the Caucasians of the ship's company. He pleaded with the men to take the matter without any heat, but admitted that the provocation was great. Dr. Cofer, he said, had tried his case in the newspapers, but the turn of the Japanese had come and they would give a public trial and leave the matter to the hands of an unbiased public to decide. He explained that Dr. Cofer was an officer of the Federal Government and that there would be no difficulty in making the case clear. He said that the duty of Dr. Cofer was to watch the health of the community and all should support him when there was any chance, but if he got off the track, the duty of the people was to condemn him, which brought out shouts of applause and determination. Speaking of the examination of the women of the party, he said that it was an insult not only to the women but to Japanese generally. He said that he believed that the surgeon was an opinionated man, that he would not treat the people right, and that there must be a return to proper methods. He said that this could not be explained as a mistake, that any explanation from such a man must be viewed with suspicion. He attributed the action of Dr. Cofer to narrow-mindedness and prejudice.

There were several women who spoke, but the address of Mrs. Imanishi, delivered in English, was most to the point. She said that if the women of the country wanted to secure the respect of the community they must respect themselves. She thought there would be not one of the women of this country but would protest against the treatment accorded to the sex. She said that the people came from clean ports and a clean bill of health.

Dr. Mori called attention to the fact that the doctors could have discerned whether or not there were any of the primary symptoms of the disease, but that his not doing so was a sign of improper use of authority. He thought that there should be the same treatment given to every one. There was much labor expended in getting up the memorial and all should sign it.

There were dozens of addresses, but all were fairly of this order, until the ministers spoke of the pleasure of seeing the Japanese working in harmony. Then C. Shiozawa again spoke of the outrage and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Upon the entrance into the port of Honolulu of the steamship "America Maru" from the Orient, bound to San Francisco, upon July 25th, A. D. 1901, it was reported by the ship's physician to the Federal quarantine physician for the port of Honolulu, to wit, Dr. L.

COMMERCIAL.

THAT THERE WAS LITTLE BUSINESS done by the brokers of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange during the month past, is shown by the fact that taking all the sales reported, the entire number of brokers engaged in the market have not earned more than \$1,200, and perhaps it will be a less sum. That this is too large an amount is indicated by a report which was made of one sale recently, where the sale was put down at 1,000 shares, and the total which was taken, out of the amount for which the buyer at first contracted, was little more than ten per cent of that number. Altogether it was a short month and marked by many peculiar signs. In the most prominent place the brokers place the activity in the bond market. The constant and large buying in local securities of this nature indicates to those who follow the market closely that there is a large amount of capital which has begun to seek safe and not speculative investment, at least during the present period of inactivity in the shares market. As long as there develops this condition there will be no marked recovery in the stocks.

As indicating that there is little movement in the market there were no sales yesterday, and the offerings were mostly withdrawn, so that the quotations might not be made, simply for the purpose of breaking the market. One member of the Exchange tried vainly to sell Oahu at 131, but he could not find a taker. This indicates that the outside public has too much to do to keep cool to allow thoughts of stocks to enter. Altogether there might be taken a long vacation for the purpose of resting up for the fall campaign, and the stock market be little damaged.

The real estate market seems little better, though there were several sales of building sites during the week. One of the largest of these was that of four College Hills lots, to H. M. Lewis. Mr. Lewis has already given the orders for plans for his house, and he will have it put under contract as soon as possible, with the idea of getting into his new home at an early date. The agents say they have frequent calls for lots, and several are under consideration. The same report comes from the other end of the Rapid Transit line, but in the Nuuanu valley the sales are largely of small lots, on which the amount to put down is small.

Business property is lacking purchasers now, though there are some offerings of buildings which are earning as high as fifteen per cent, but there seems to be little hope of making a large deal at this time. It is dog days in real property as well as in stocks. There are some new blocks under discussion, but none have reached a state where they may be made public. The report that there will be new structures at King and Alakea streets is revived, but there is nothing to indicate that there is any change in the position of the owners at this time.

WILLETT & GRAY'S CIRCULAR.

Statistics by Special Cables—Cuba—The six principal ports—Receipts, 2,000; exports, 2,800; stock, 121,000 tons, against 23,670 tons last year. Centrals grinding 2 against 2 last year.

Europe—Stocks in Europe, 1,000,000 tons against 907,571 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,423,913 tons against 1,077,216 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 1,195,621 tons at the even date of July 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 346,697 tons, against an excess of 350,153 tons last week, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27, 1900.

Hamburg—Shipments, 3,000 tons raw sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen; 3,000 tons engagements; 1,400 tons refined shipped.

Raws—The week under review has been quiet, and little business doing, and quotations remained unchanged until near the close, when a little pressure to sell some sugars on the dock caused a decline of 1-32c in centrifugals and 1-16c in muscovados and molasses sugars. The receipts were 34,784 tons, and but few of these came on the market for sale, which was fortunate, as buyers showed little disposition to purchase. The improvement in London is caused by weather conditions and drought in Germany. Little, if any further decline is looked for here, and with European firmness and gradual reduction in stocks, our markets should remain steady at the current quotations, but without any improvement looked for.

Refined—The refined market was considerably demoralized throughout the week. The Arbuckle refinery early in the week reduced quotation to 5.35c list for granulated, and near the close of the week the Howell and McCahan refineries made the same reductions in sale prices, although maintaining posted rate basis 5.45c, while the A. S. R. Co. reduced list prices 5c per 100 pounds to 5.45c basis, and will protect their customers to the full extent of the decline. The demand for refined largely increased at the reduction, and it is not impossible that a recovery of a portion of the reduction will take place next week. All the refiners are behind in shipments. Guarantees are given to date of arrival, and 30 to 60 days delay would be allowed. The weather is hot, and decidedly favorable for the consumption of sugar. It would be well to carry a full line of stock.

E. Cofer, that there was a case of reported bubonic plague upon said vessel, and

Whereas, The said Dr. L. E. Cofer, as such Federal quarantine physician for the port of Honolulu, made no attempt upon boarding said vessel, to proceed with an investigation of the case of alleged bubonic plague, but at once proceeded to make a personal examination of all the Oriental passengers on said vessel without first ascertaining the necessity thereof, and

Whereas, The supposed case of bubonic plague was in fact not a case of bubonic plague but an entirely distinct disease and in no wise dangerous to the community at large, and

Whereas, Such fact could have been readily and easily ascertained by a preliminary examination of the supposed sick person, and

Whereas, In the examination of the Oriental steamer passengers, they were in some cases stripped partially naked, regardless of sex, and subjected to an examination by the male subordinates of the said port physician, acting under his orders, and

Whereas, Said examination was conducted in an indecent and unnecessary manner, and misused by the said examining physicians for the infliction of the grossest outrages upon the persons of said passengers, and

Whereas, This examination was confined to Oriental steamer passengers, the steamer passengers of other nationalities being made merely to pass before said physician and no attempt being made at examination, and

Whereas, No attempt was made to examine in any way the Caucasian first-class passengers; they being merely required to pass before the examining physician, and

Whereas, Among the first cabin passengers were the Japanese vice-consul for the City of Honolulu, Mr. Saburo Okabe, his wife and other ladies, together with other Japanese gentlemen; and

Whereas, The said vice-consul and the other Japanese gentlemen were subjected to a physical examination of their persons after the Caucasian first-class passengers had been passed by the examining physician with no investigation whatsoever, and

Whereas, The said Japanese ladies were first forced to expose their persons and then were subjected to a physical examination thereof by the male examining physicians in a manner outrageous and insulting to their feelings and delicacy, and

Whereas, The said Japanese ladies passengers of the first cabin had been passed by the physician with no examination whatsoever, and

Whereas, These examinations were made by the direct orders and under the supervision of the said United States physician for the port of Honolulu, Dr. L. E. Cofer, and

Whereas, All these facts are of general notoriety and have been established by the undeniable statements made under oath by those subjected to this outrage, and by the statements of other witnesses thereof; and as a part thereof have been admitted by the said Dr. L. E. Cofer, and

Now, therefore, be it resolved, By the Japanese citizens of the City of Honolulu, in general mass meeting assembled: First, That the entire examination as conducted in this case was precipitate, uncalled for and due solely to the lack of foresight and to the impetuosity of the said Dr. L. E. Cofer in proceeding therewith before ascertaining whether the necessity for such examination existed.

Second, That the method of examination was unnecessary, unusual and in violation of common decency; that it was an insult to womankind at large, regardless of race or color.

Third, That as much it deserves the reprobation and condemnation of every honorable man; and that those who are responsible therefor are deserving of the sharpest censure and punishment for their participation therein.

Fourth, That the examination as conducted was an unjust and unnecessary discrimination between the Oriental and the Caucasian passengers, and a direct and personal insult to the former, and to the Japanese Government in the person of its vice-consul for Honolulu.

Fifth, That the said Dr. L. E. Cofer, port physician for the United States for Honolulu, has by his conduct in this matter and his responsibility therefor, shown himself a person of narrow mind; hasty and ill-advised in action; actuated by race prejudice and local feeling; lacking in courtesy and decency and in proper respect for womankind; that he is an unworthy representative of the Government of the United States for the important position that he at present occupies; that his conduct in this matter deserves, and we hereby give it, the strongest censure and condemnation.

Sixth, That his conduct in this matter has shown his total unfitness for his position; that his continuance in office at this port, where there is constantly a large Oriental travel, will be a source of constant bitterness and friction between the Japanese and himself and between their respective Governments.

Seventh, That for all of these reasons we do hereby ask his removal from the office which he now holds and for the appointment of some other person more suited therefor by education, training and judgment.

Eighth, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Senate of the United States, to the House of Representatives, and to the Japanese Minister at Washington, with the request that action be taken thereon.

The resolutions passed with a will and the meeting adjourned.

Among those who were on the platform and took part in the performance were Consul Miki Saito, Vice Consul S. Okabe, K. J. Imanishi of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Mrs. Imanishi, O. Shioda, agent Kei Hin Bank, C. Shiozawa and Y. Soga, proprietor and editor of Hawaii Shimpu, Mrs. Ishikawa, Mrs. Takahashi, Dr. Iga Mori, Dr. S. Kobayashi, Dr. K. Haida, Dr. U. Ogasawa, Dr. G. Mitamura, Rev. T. Okumura, Rev. E. Tsuyumura, S. Sako, secretary to Consul, and S. Nagazawa, attaché to Consulate; Y. Kimura, editor Honolulu Shimbun; A. K. Oshawa, T. Asada, S. Ozaki, T. Chiya, T. Masuda, T. Onodera, Dr. T. Katsunuma, Motoshige, K. Iwashima, I. Iwanaga.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power of Brimley, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The Navy Department has purchased a big drydock at Havana, from the Spanish government, for \$100,000.

NOW WILL MAKE RUM

Plan for a Great Distillery Here.

DISTILLING OF RUM from molasses which is procured from the various plantations of the Islands will be the newest industry to start in this city. There has been formed a corporation, the papers for which may be introduced at any time now, which will have for its business the procuring of all waste molasses from the various estates, the making of spirits and the feeding of hogs on the resultant bi-product.

There has been no site definitely fixed on for the location of the proposed plant, but it is thought that it will be located in Kalihi. The supply of molasses will come from the plantations along the railroad and a large tract which could be reached from the railroad is now under negotiation. Should this be taken there will be experienced no difficulty about the gathering of the raw material for distillation, the securing of the supply of fuel, or the distribution of the raw rum and hogs, the live and the lively products of the distillery and feeding ranch. The stock is said to be held in strong hands and there is money enough in sight to insure the success of the scheme. The men behind it are principally Merchant street brokers.

The greatest difficulty in the past in getting a favorable report upon a plan for such a distillery has been the fact that the mills on the modern estates use all the saccharine substance that is procurable from the sugar, and leave little molasses. The result has been always before that there has been reluctance to get into a plan which means the use of some new system of handling the raw material, as the best rum is made from high-value molasses. There is now a supply of the fluid on hand to keep a distillery going for many years, and it is the plan to get down to business soon so as to prevent the destruction of the bi-product of the mills before the projectors of the distillery can get their storage plant ready for operation.

The decision to use the refuse to fatten hogs is one which has met with the approval of some of the killers of that meat animal, and the profit in it will be highest of either of the ventures. Rum-making was tried here some years ago, but the plant was not kept up for a long time. Within the last decade there has been no attempt to make this use of the refuse from a sugar mill. It is understood that Frank Brown of the Hawaiian Wine Company is the principal mover in the corporation, but last evening he refused to discuss the matter, saying that it was not ripe. Many of the expected stockholders fail to understand the delay, and are clamoring for the finishing of the organization.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP

CHICAGO, July 25.—An audience of thousands, awed by the solemnity and magic of Roman Catholic ceremonial, today witnessed the consecration of Rev. Father Peter J. Muldoon as Titular Bishop of Tamassensis, and auxiliary to Most Rev. P. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago. Holy Name Cathedral presented a scene of almost regal splendor to the spectators crowded within its walls.

Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli of Washington, D. C., acted as consecrator, while two Archbishops, Feehan of Chicago and Ryan of Philadelphia, a dozen bishops, 300 priests and scores of acolytes assisted in the ceremonies and celebration of mass.

Father Muldoon was escorted by the Right Rev. James Ryan, Bishop of Alton, Ill., and the Right Rev. Henry Grover, Bishop of Davenport, Iowa, to the foot of the main altar, where, uncovering his head, he bent in profound obeisance to the consecrator who was seated, and kissed the latter's ring.

The bishop-elect was robed in a long purple cassock and on his head was the purple beretta, which later he laid aside for the mitre.

Following the kissing of the ring, Father Muldoon prostrated himself on the carpet before the altar. He then arose and was officially introduced for promotion. After examining the candidate on church doctrines, Mr. Martinelli administered the oath of fealty and duty.

The cardinal then laid aside his mitre and after saying the confession proceeded with the high pontifical mass with which the ceremony of consecration had been interspersed. He then blessed the vestments, after which each one was solemnly conferred upon the bishop. The ceremonies occupied three hours and reached their climax when Bishop Muldoon, cradled in hand, made the rounds of the cathedral escorted by the assisting bishops, blessing the people. He then returned to the altar and the ceremonies came to an end with a prayer and a hymn.

Bishop Muldoon's vestments, including the gold-plated and jewel-decked crozier, were presented to him by various organizations of priests of which he was a member, and cost \$10,000. They were of the finest silk and linen, edged with pearls and bedecked with amethysts and diamonds. A small company of artisans worked for months in Lyons, France, preparing them.

J. J. Collins, aged fifty-three, son of Admiral Collins, plunged fourteen stories to his death in the Masonic Temple at Chicago. He was caught between the elevator and shaft and fell to the basement.

SAVE YOUR HAIR With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and excoriation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA EXSOLVENT, to loosen and cleanse the blood. A Single Scrub is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & Co., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., 245 Frope, Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU
Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after
MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 1
COPTIC	AUG. 8	GARLIC	AUG. 8
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 17
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 24
GARLIC	SEPT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 1
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11
CHINA	SEPT. 18	PERU	SEPT. 18

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Mahetoe to Return.

Mahetoe II, the young chieftain claimant to the Samoan throne, against Mataafa, is reported as having decided to take the oath of allegiance to the German Government. It is said that he has announced that he will shortly return to Apia and that as a reward for his allegiance he is to be made a member of the same footing with Mataafa. If this is so the old breach between the two native clans may be entirely healed.

Both Doing Well.

Princess Theresa Wilcox's account of her sojourn in Washington makes very good reading. That she regrets leaving the great American capital is evident, but whether she misses most the companionship of President and Mrs. McKinley or that of her garden and children, which seemed to be doing well, is hard to determine from the narrative.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 2.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.
Str. Hooe, Wyman, from Eleese.
Waima, Makawell, at 3:05 a. m. with 4150 bags sugar, 16 packages sundries, 1 crate machines.

Saturday, August 3.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii.
Str. Sugar and cattle, from Eleese.
Str. Walaleale, Pitt, from Kauai.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Bear River.
Str. Lahua, Napala, from Molokai.
Str. Kinua, Clarke, from Hilo.
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Hay, from Vancouver.

U. S. gunboat Bennington, Moore, from Yokohama.
Str. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai.
Schr. Rob Roy, from Pearl River.

Sunday, August 4.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.

Gasoline schr. Eclipse, from Kona.

Monday, August 5.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from the Orient.
Island schr. Mohikana, towed in by Young's launch (signals of distress at foremast).

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 2.
O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.

Saturday, August 3.
U. S. S. Petrel, Green, for San Francisco.
U. S. A. T. Thomas, Buford, for Manila.

Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, for San Francisco.
Str. J. A. Cummins, with Oahu plantation barge in tow, for Pearl River.

Am. bk. Hawaiian Isles, Mallett, for Royal Roads, in ballast.
Str. Kaula, Dower, for Hilo ports (combustibles and acids only).

Am. schr. Aloha, Frye, for San Francisco.
Am. bkt. John Smith, Wick, for the Sound, in ballast.

Am. bkt. Arago, Perry, for Columbia River.
Schr. Mohikana, for Kahului and way ports.

Sunday, August 4.
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Hay, for Australia; 2:30 a. m.

Monday, August 5.
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailua, at 4 p. m.

Schr. Concord, Mana, for Poaueia, at 4 p. m.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa, at 4 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Hanalei, at 4 p. m.

HAWAII'S EARLY POPULATION.

A contemporary remarks that when Captain Cook discovered these islands "he found nearly 500,000 inhabitants." Captain Cook estimated the population at about 400,000 and might as easily have said a million. He found no census man here, as it was several months before Brother Atkinson arrived, and he missed the local bureau of statistics by about ninety-five years. It is not on record that he did much exploring, save along the coast, and if he asked any of the Defries family or other allies as to the number of their warriors, they probably put the figures large enough to curb any aspirations the haole chief might have had to stay and possess the land. So, on the whole, we think the 500,000 story and the 400,000 story should be taken cum grano salis. Cook's opinion on the subject was about as valuable as would be that of a total stranger now, unable to speak the language, arriving at a small port on Hawaii or Maui and estimating the population of the group from the people he saw about him or from the testimony of those who "josh-ed" him in sign language.

As a rule aboriginal populations are small in comparison with the area of country in which they live. Having no organized agriculture it takes, more land in such a society to support a single individual than is the case under civilized methods, while the population, such as it is, is continually decimated by wars, famines, epidemics, domestic savagery and the neglect of the very young and the aged. Ethnologists now believe that there were not more than 500,000 Indians roaming the continent of North America when Cabot discovered New England and Cabrilho the Pacific Coast. If that estimate is true it puts a large interrogation point against the theory that there were nearly as many people in Hawaii. Wars and other decimating agencies were active in both places and the Hawaiians were less mindful of their young than were the Indians.

Throughout Polynesia and Micronesia no swarming populations have been elsewhere reported, and we see no reason to make Hawaii the sole exception. Why not guess 200,000 for the population of Hawaii in 1778 and let it go at that?

Commissioner Boyd is Home.

Land Commissioner Boyd has returned from an extended visit in the Island of Hawaii, where he went to investigate the Kukua boundary dispute. The matter is likely to be settled amicably among the parties to the dispute. Mr. Boyd appears well pleased with the way the settlers are complying with the conditions of the government in their occupation of the homestead lands. The land commissioner also considers the plan of opening the public lands in Waimea in the near future. He says that the greatest drawback to the prosperity of the people of Hawaii is the bad roads.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Menden, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kailua, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. NEAL,
Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Menden.
Kailua, Kauai, August 6, 1901.
2004-Aug 6 13, 20, 27, Sept 3

THROUGH CAR
DERAILEDPassengers on O.
R. & L. Given a
Bad Scare.

(From Monday's daily.)

Some 300 pleasure-seekers returning from Kahuku, Wailua and intermediate points on the O. R. & L. Co.'s through train had a narrow escape from serious injury and perhaps death, as they were nearing Honolulu last evening. To the presence of mind of the engineer, J. Jose, the passengers attribute their fortunate escape from a catastrophe, and there is already talk of a meeting today at which their thanks shall take on a more substantial form than that of mere words.

The through passenger was a trifle behind time as she neared Honolulu about 5:30 p. m. yesterday. When within about three hundred yards of the depot the third car from the rear struck an open switch, and was sent over on its side. Engineer Jose heard the crash and brought the train to a sudden stop. He was not a moment too soon, the third car from the rear lay partly on its side and the one ahead and the one to its rear showed signs of going wild. Inside the overturned car the passengers were in a state of the wildest confusion and fear. The cries of the women quickly awakened the trainmen and other passengers to a sense of their duty, and they began immediately the work of assisting the prisoners to escape. Fortunately the work was not difficult and the frightened passengers were assisted from windows and doors as fast as they appeared. Fortunately no one was injured, as the car turned slowly, spilling the passengers in a heap on one side, one or two of them breaking through the window glass with their feet. Aside from torn dresses, a few bruises from the rough jolting and fall, and one or two slight cuts from flying splinters or glass there were no casualties, and in no case was surgical attention needed. Several of the lady passengers became hysterical and it seemed for a while that physicians would be handy, but the counsel of some of the less frightened passengers had a quieting effect on the ladies. Those most affected by the shock were sent to their homes in carriages. The passengers were compelled to walk the remainder of the distance to King street, and they were all congratulating themselves on their being able to do that.

The escape of the train from a serious wreck with probably large loss of life seems quite miraculous. The first six or seven cars passed over the switch in safety, but evidently their passage had the effect to bend and twist the rail so as to derail the seventh car. Engineer Jose noticed that something was wrong as soon as he crossed the switch, and slowed up, so that when the car struck he was able to stop the train almost immediately. Had he not done so the rear cars might also have been wrecked. The coupling was not even broken between the derailed car and those it was attached to. The wrecked car was simply thrown from its trucks on one side, and windows and woodwork badly damaged. The track was torn up for a distance of a few feet, the rail being bent and twisted. The wreck will probably be cleared away before today. The property loss to the railroad company will be small. The responsibility for the open switch has not been fixed by the railroad officials.

The passengers are loud in their praise of the engineer and if no meeting can be arranged it is likely that a subscription list for Jose will be circulated among the merchants today.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

There are serious floods in Europe. A noted French scientist has declared that tuberculosis is not incurable. A Los Angeles woman was shot accidentally by a negro hunter. A rich strike is reported in the Fairhaven district, Washington. Over 500 Filipinos took the oath of allegiance, July 24.

The Columbus, Ohio, Icemen are on a strike.

Bloody fights are reported on the Kansas frontier.

Germany may offer to mediate between the English and the Boers.

A Chicago bacteriologist recommends eggs as a cure for tuberculosis.

The native Samoans want to bond themselves to build a big church.

An oil combine is contemplated in Kern county.

General Chaffee has planned an aggressive campaign in Bohol and Samar Islands.

The present Filipino general has put prices on the heads of the surrendered leaders.

General Corbin has recommended a monthly mail service to Manila by fast transport.

It is reported that a serious outbreak of the Boers is being led by a Chinese prince and that some Christians have been massacred.

Three hundred Alabama negroes were taken to Illinois to work for the steel trust.

Mobs threatened them.

The steamship St. Paul arrived at San Francisco from Nome last week, with two and a half million dollars.

White gun practice was going on in Rhode Island a piece of a shell from the Kearsarge clipped a limb from a tree in Newport and struck the city hall.

The Princess Harce Hanem, enemy of Abdul Hamid, has escaped from Constantinople.

An attempt to break the Pittsburgh strike with non-union men was made July 4. It may have resulted in serious trouble.

Admiral Sampson and Historian MacLay say that Rear Admiral Schley has taken the proper course in asking an investigation.

The Vinnepse shoe manufacturers are protesting against American shoe firms and will appeal to the minister of commerce.

PRINCE CUPID KILLS BIG
GAME AND FIGHTS BOERS

Prince Cupid writes from South Africa as follows:

"We left Cape Town on March 20th for Kimberley, and the accommodations of trains here are very poor indeed, about as good as on a third class American train. On arriving at Blood River, 9 o'clock, March 21st, we stopped, as the Boers had cut the line, and here I received my first experience of warfare. Five hundred troopers were sent up country, following about an hour after us, when we found out what had happened. The train coming from the opposite direction had been derailed, and we waited patiently until the soldiers had arrived and got to work raising the engine and fixing the track. It was dusk then. We were getting ready to proceed when we heard two or three shots fired. We learned later that one of our pickets had been killed and shot by the Boers. Shortly after the bugle sounded and the soldiers advanced in different directions from the train. Five minutes afterward we heard more shots and then the soldiers fired volleys to draw the Boers' fire. It was very dark now and in a few moments bullets were flying in all directions, and we felt badly scared. It was a funny sight (that is, it was a funny sight after the fight was over), all the men hiding under the cars, or running here and there very excited, while the women were taking it easy and laughing at the men. The shooting stopped in about half an hour, and men were sent out, returning with one of our pickets shot and two killed Boers. They were buried near the railway. We left that night for De Aar, arriving there next morning. The commandant of the place told us that the Boers had broken the lines in front of us, and that two Boers were caught and shot. Here we were far from Cape Town and it was a nice mess. We left soon after Orange river, where we met Major Mann, the officer in command, who told us we could go no further that night as the Boers were all over the country, and it would be dangerous to go on. We dined with him and his staff and after carriage belt which he had taken from a Boer at the battle of Modder river. The English were charging the Boers, and while the major was giving a wounded Boer some water, the fellow tried to shoot him, but the major was too quick and killed him with a shot from his revolver. He took the gun, belt and shambox away as a souvenir and presented the last to the Princess. We had rather a jolly night and left next morning for Kimberley, passing over the battlefields of Belmont, Gras Pan, Modder river, Magersfontein, arriving at the famous city next morning. Here we wanted to see the diamond mines, but first we visited the strong room of the De Beers Co. to see the diamonds there, and it was worth seeing the piles of precious stones, valued at \$2,500,000. Mr. Gardiner Williams, the manager, took us around and showed us everything from the diamond filled sand coming down up to the sorting rooms. The output amounts to \$75,000 per day. I had several photographs taken of the works.

town. This plan did not prove the success anticipated, and did not result in any material increase in attendance. Employment has been provided for all the teachers at the night schools to whom positions are due from the Board, and I suggest that a motion would be in order not to reopen the night schools."

On motion of Mrs. Jordan this action was taken and the night schools will not be reopened.

The Teachers Depart

Promptly at noon the transport Thomas got away for Guam and Manila. The rails swarmed with teachers, most of whom were liberally bedecked with leis and bouquets. The number of college yells and songs which emanated from various groups on deck indicated how widespread has been the system of selecting instructors for the Philippine service. A number on deck responded gaily, the Wellesley yell being the most prominent, outside of the local institutions. Regretful goodbyes were said, and it was quite evident that most of the young pedagogues would have been satisfied to remain in Hawaii rather than proceed to Manila. Honolulu has undoubtedly profited by the week's stay of the teachers in port, as they were liberal in their use of the mails, sending to their homes in almost every State of the Union, reams of description about the beauties of the Paradise of the Pacific.

Fruit for School Children.

Many years since a gentleman prominent in educational circles in California came to the Islands and became a prominent educator. Some seventeen years ago he was assigned to the Walluku school, and realizing the importance of planting fruit trees on Maui, he planted a number of mango, orange and yardart pear trees in the schoolhouse yard. Today he sleeps his last, long peaceful sleep in the Walluku cemetery, and the grove of trees, loaded with fruit, stands as a beautiful monument to his memory, and in commemoration of his kindly thoughtfulness. This is a silent but eloquent appeal to the people of Walluku to emulate his example for the benefit of those who are to come hereafter. Had others emulated his example at the time, Walluku would today be rich in fruits for home consumption, with plenty to ship to the Honolulu market—Maui News.

Fictitious Values.

Real estate values in Honolulu have apparently had a slump, but this does not argue that the price of real estate is on a decline in Honolulu. The difficulty is that fictitious values have been attached to real estate which auction sales tend to correct. As a matter of fact, actual values of real estate in Honolulu are steadily advancing, as a comparison of bed rock prices now and three years ago will demonstrate, and the real estate of Honolulu will year by year become worth more—Maui News.

The Waiakani Mill Company are going to grind the Olan cane, and have commenced the work to make sugar out of it. It is good so far, resembling Waiakani cane in saccharine and purity. It will be brought in on the Olan railroad and cars, run into the mill company's ponds and taken to the mill for grinding. They expect to take off 200 acres of cane. On account of so many strikes, both here and in America, it will take longer to get the mill ready—Hilo Tribune.

We Make it Easy
For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

HONOLULU, H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have, on the first day of June, A. D. 1901, formed a copartnership under the name and style of Wing Wo Kwai Company, situated on Beretania, corner Kamanuwal Lane. The nature of said business is buying and selling groceries and merchandise.

D. L. AKWAI
CHONG ME HING,
YEE POOK,
KONG KIM,
LEAU KAU.

July 30, 1901.
2303-Aug. 2, 6, 9.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have on the first day of August, 1901, formed a copartnership under the name and style of Kwong Leong Tin & Co., doing business at 1017 Aala Lane, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, the nature of business being the buying and selling of merchandise, groceries, pork and vegetables.

TONG ON,
KOU MOY,
YONG CHONG.

Honolulu, July 31, 1901.
2303-Aug. 2, 6, 9.

NOTICE.

Officers appointed for the ensuing year of the Kohala Club and Transportation Co., Ltd.:

President, John Hind.
Vice President, Robert Hall.
Auditor, Henry Renton.
Treasurer, W. F. McDougall.
Secretary, F. C. Paetow.
Directors—H. R. Bryant, Frank Woods, Jim Sakal.

The first five officers were appointed at a meeting held July 23, and the three directors at a meeting held July 13, 1901.

F. C. PAETOW, Secretary.
2302-July 30; Aug. 2, 6.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed executor of the estate of Robert McKibbin, late of Makawao, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of the said Robert McKibbin, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. M. DOWSETT,
Executor of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, Deceased.
Dated Honolulu, June 24, 1901.
2292-June 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6

Olan Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olan Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

CORPORATION NOTICE.

THE KOHALA TELEPHONE CO., Ltd., at their annual meeting, held at the Kohala clubrooms this 30th day of July 1901, re-elected the following officers and directors:

Mr. John Hind, President.
Mr. E. C. Bond Vice President.
George P. Tulloch, Secretary and Treasurer.
Mr. W. C. McDougall, Auditor.

Directors—Mr. John Lennox, two years, Mr. Thomas S. Kay, three years, Dr. B. D. Bond, three years.

GEO. P. TULLOCH,
Secy Kohala Telephone Co., Ltd.
2304-Aug 6, 9

In the case of Atherton vs. the Waiakani Sugar Co., in Circuit Court Saturday, Attorney Dunne appeared in response to the request of Judge Gear on behalf of the United States, relative to the thousand acre clause, which the plaintiff is alleged to be violating, and asked a continuance until he could communicate with the United States Attorney General at Washington. The plaintiff objected to the delay of thirty days as asked by Mr. Dunne, claiming that the rights of the Government would not be impaired, no matter what the outcome of the present case. Judge Gear granted the continuance.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President.
P. C. Jones, Vice President.
C. H. Cooke, Cashier.
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, E. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

ANDERSON ACADEMY,
Irvington, California.

BUILDINGS NEW, GROUNDS SURPASSINGLY beautiful; climate all that could be desired. A military school of highest grade, and at the same time a pleasant home.
Only one-half hour's ride by rail from Mills College.

WM. WALKER ANDERSON,
5912 Principal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

July 29. No. 417—C. S. Desky and wife to H. P. Baldwin; lots 20, 21, 21A (102,100 square feet), Pacific Heights tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$7,500.

July 30. No. 424—Chin Kon Lin to Mrs. C. Souza; lot 11 (4,800 square feet), Pauoa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$435.

No. 431—Joane Panini and wife to Li Luokalani; interest in R. P. 2584, kul. 1910, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$65.75; mortgage \$135.

July 31. No. 432—Hawaii Land Co. to C. Copp, Jr., and wife; lot 10 (2,480 square feet), Keala, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 440—J. M. Camara and wife to A. G. Correa; lot M and portion of lot N (13,808 square feet), mauka side of Young street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 441—A. G. Correa and wife to M. C. Camara; lot M and portion of lot N (13,808 square feet), mauka side of Young street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

List of deeds filed for record August 1, 1901:

1st Party. Class. S. C. Dwight and wife—Young Qu. D P Bird and husband—M. A. Waterhouse. D

List of deeds filed for record August 2, 1901:

1st Party. Class. W. C. Achi and wife—P. Ferreira. D

W. C. Achi and wife—A. C. de Mello. D

W. C. Achi and wife—Fred. Johnson. D

August 1. No. 443—T. B. Cummings to George Markham; one-half of undivided one-eighth interest in estate of Carlisa E. Cummings, deceased. Consideration \$100.

No. 447—S. C. Dwight and wife to Young Qu; piece land (5,375 square feet), Waikoa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 449—P. Bird and husband to M. A. Waterhouse; undivided interest in R. P. 6715, kul. 591, Poloke, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

August 2. No. 454—W. C. Achi and wife to A. C. de Mello; lot 13, block 5 (5,000 square feet), Kaula tract, Kaula, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

No. 456—W. C. Achi and wife to P. Ferreira; lot 1, block 2 (4,540 square feet), Kaula tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$125.

List of deeds filed for record August 2, 1901:

1st Party. Class. M. S. Whitney—H. Jeffs. D

Kamanele—Kaulaoku. D

Kamanele—Loke. D

The Oahu College—H. F. Lewis. D

G. B. McClellan and wife—H. F. Lewis. D

1st Party. Class. E. Zimbra—Louis Zimbra. D

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, Oahu, August 1, 1901.

MR. J. BATCHELOR has this day been appointed Inspector of Licenses for the Territory of Hawaii.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.